The Bedford Inquirer.

A LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWSPAPER, DEVOTED TO POLITICS, EDUCATION, LITERATURE AND MORALS.

B. F. McNEIL, Editor and Proprietor. BEDFORD, Pa., FRIDAY, AUGUST 5, 1864. Vol. 37: No.32.

The Bedford Inquirer

IS PUBLISHED

Every Friday Morning on Juliana Street,

OPPOSITE THE MENGEL HOUSE,

BEDFORD, BEDFORD COUNTY, PA.

TERMS:

$2.00 a year if paid strictly in advance,

$2.25 if not paid within three months, $2.50 if not paid within the year

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PROFESSIONAL AND BUSINESS CARDS.

U. H. AKERS,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.

Will attend promptly to all business entrusted to his care. Military claims speedily collected. Office on Juliana Street, two doors north of the Inquirer Office.
April 1, 1864—tf.

ESPY M. ALSIP,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.,

Will faithfully and promptly attend to all business entrusted to his care in Bedford and adjoining counties.
Military claims, Pensions, back pay, Bounty, &c. speedily collected.
Office with Mann & Spang, on Juliana street, 2 doors south of the Mengel House.
April 1, 1864.—tf.

J. R. DURBORROW,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.

Office one door south of the "Mengel House,"

Will attend promptly to all business intrusted to his care Collections made on the shortest notice.
Having, also, been regularly licensed to prosecute Claims against the Government, particular attention will be given to the collection of Military claims of all kinds: Pensions, Back Pay, Bounty, Bounty Loans, &c.
Bedford, apr. 8, 1864—tf.

ALEX. KING,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.

And agent for procuring arrears of Pay and Bounty money. Office on Juliana Street, Bedford, Pa.
April 1, 1864—tf.

KIMMELL & LINGENFELTER,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.

Have formed a partnership in the practice of the Law. Office on Juliana Street, two doors South of the Mengel House.
April 1, 1864—tf.

JOHN MAJOR,
JUSTICE OF THE PEACE, HOPEWELL, BEDFORD COUNTY.

Collections and all business pertaining to his office will be attended to promptly. Will also attend to the sale or renting of real estate. Instruments of writing carefully prepared. Also settling up partnerships and other accounts.
April 1, 1864—tf.

JNO. MOWER,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
BEDFORD, PA.,

April 1, 1864.—tf.

JOSEPH W. TATE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD PA.

WILL promptly attend to collections and all business entrusted to his care in Bedford and adjoining counties. Money advanced on Judgments, Notes and other Claims. Has for sale Town Lots, in Tatesville, and St. Joseph,s on Bedford Railroad. Farms and unimproved land in quantities to suit purchasers.
Office opposite the Banking House of Reed & Schell.
apr. 15, 1864—10 m.

RUPP, SHANNON, & CO., BANKERS,
Bedford, Pa.,
BANK OF DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT.

COLLECTIONS made for the East, West, North and South, and the general business of Exchange, transacted. Notes and Accounts Collected, and Remittances promptly made. REAL ESTATE bought and sold.
G. W. RUPP, O. E. SHANNON, F. BENEDICT.
apr. 15, 1864—tf.

DANIEL BORDER.
PITT STREET, TWO DOORS WEST OF THE BEDFORD HOTEL,
Bedford, Pa.

Watchmaker & Dealer in Jewelry, Spectacles, &c

HE KEEPS ON HAND A STOCK OF FINE GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES, SPECTACLES OF Brilliant Double Refined Glasses, also Scotch Pebble Glasses. Gold Watch Chains, Breast Pins, Finger Rings, best quality of Gold Pens.
He will supply to order **any thing** in his line not on hand.
apr. 8, 1864—zz.

PHYSICIANS, &C.

DENTISTRY.

I. N. BOWSER, Resident Dentist of Woodbury,

WILL spend the second Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, of each month at Hopewell, the remaining three days at Bloody Run, attending to the duties of his profession. At all other times he can be found in his office at Woodbury, excepting the last Monday and Tuesday of the same month, which he will spend in Martinsburg, Blair county, Penna. Persons desiring operations should call early, as time is limited. All operations warranted.
Aug. 5,1864,-tf.

C. N. HICKOK
DENTIST.
OFFICE IN BANK BUILDING,
BEDFORD, PA.

April 1, 1864.—tf.

DR. B. F. HARRY,

Respectfully tenders his professional services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity. Office and residence on Pitt Street, in the building formerly occupied by Dr. J. H. Hofius.
April 1, 1864—tf.

J. L. MARBOURG, M. D.

Having permanently located respectfully tenders his professional services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity. Office on Juliana Street, opposite the Bank, one door north of Hall & Palmer's office.
April 1, 1864—tf.

HOTELS.

EXCHANGE HOTEL,
HUNTINGDON, PA.
JOHN S. MILLER, Proprietor.

April 29th, 1864.—tf.

UNION HOTEL.
VALENTINE STECKMAN, PROPRIETOR,
West Pitt Street, Bedford, Pa.,
(Formerly the Globe Hotel.)

THE public are assured that he has made ample arrangements to accommodate all that may favor him with their patronage.
A splendid **Livery Stable** attached. [apr.'64.

Notice.

THE undersigned having associated with himself in the Mercantile Business, his brother, SAMUEL D. WILLIAMS, gives notice that his Books are now ready for settlement. Persons having accounts standing thereon, will please call and settle the same without delay.
J. B. WILLIAMS.
Bloody Run, May 13, 1864-tf.

Select Poetry.

DESCRIPTION OF A SUMMER'S EVE.

BY HENRY KIRKE WHITE.

Down the sultry arc of day
The burning wheels have urged their way
And eve along the western skies
Sheds her intermingling dyes.
Down the deep, the miry lane,
Creaking comes the empty wain,
And driver on the shaft-horse sits
Whistling now and then by fits;
And oft, with his accustom'd call,
Urging on the sluggish Ball.
The barn is still, the master's gone,
And thresher puts his jacket on.
While Dick, upon the ladder tall,
Nails the dead kite to the wall.
Here comes sheperd Jack at last,
He has penn'd the sheepcote fast.
For 'twas but two nights before,
A lamb was eaten on the moor;
His empty wallet Rover carries,
Nor for Jack, when near home, tarries;
With lolling tongue he runs to try,
If the horse-trough be not dry.
The milk is settled in the pans,
And supper messes in the cans;
In the hovel carts are wheel'd,
And both the colts are drove a field;
The horses all are bedded up,
And the eve is with the cup.
The spare for Mr. Fox is set,
The leaven laid, the thatching wet,
And Bess has slink'd away to talk
With Roger in the holly walk.
Now, on the settee, all but Bess,
Are set to eat their supper mess:
And little Tom and roguish Kate
Are swinging on the meadow gate.
Now they chat of various things,
Of taxes, ministers, and kings,
Or else toll all the village news,
How madam did the squire refuse;
How parson on his thithes was bent,
And landlord oft distrain'd for rent.
Thus, did they talk, till in the sky
The pale-eyed moon is mounted high,
And from the ale house drunken Ned
Had reel'd—then hasten all to bed.
The mistress sees that lazy Kate
The happing coal on kitchen grate
Has laid—while master goes throughout,
Sees shutters fast, the mastiff out,
The candles safe, the hearths all clear,
And naught from thieves or fire to fear;
Then both to bed together creep,
And join the general troop of sleep.

From Harper's Monthly.

THE PATTER OF LITTLE FEET.

Up with the sun at morning
Away to the garden he hies,
To see if the sleepy blossoms
Have begun to open their eyes;
Running a race with the wind,
His step as light and fleet,
Under my window I hear
The patter of little feet.

Anon to the brook he wanders,
In swift and noiseless flight,
Splashing the sparkling ripples
Like a fairy water-sprite.
No sand under fabled river
Has gleams like his golden hair;
No pearly sea shell is fairer
Than his slender ankles bare;
Nor the rosiest stem of coral,
That blushes in ocean's bed,
Is sweet as the flush that follows
Our darling's airy tread.

From a broad window my neighbor
Looks down on our little cot.
And watches the "poor man's blessing"—
I cannot envy his lot,
He has pictures, books and music,
Bright fountains, and noble trees,
Flowers that blossom in vases,
Birds from beyond the seas;
But never does childish laughter
His homeward footsteps greet;
His stately halls ne'er echo
To the tread of innocent feet.

This child is our "speaking picture,"
A birdling that chatters and sings,
Sometimes a sleeping cherub
(Our other one has wings);
His heart is a charmed casket,
Full of all that's cunning and sweet,
And no harp-strings hold such music
As follows his twinkling feet.

When the glory of sunset opens
The highway by angels trod,
And seems to unbar the city
Whose builder and maker is God,
Close to the crystal portal,
I see by the gates of pearl
The eyes of our other angel—
A sinless little girl.

And I ask to be taught and directed
To guide his footsteps aright,
So that I be accounted worthy
To walk in the sandals of light;
And hear, amid songs of welcome,
From messengers trusty and fleet,
On the starry floor of Heaven
The patter of little feet,

Crawfordsville, Ind., February, 1859.

SHAKESPEARE ALWAYS VIRTUOUS.—Coleridge says rightly there is not one really vicious passage in all Shakspeare. There are coarse things, for the customs and langnage of the time were coarse. But there is nothing rotten at the root, nothing insidious in the suggestion. Vice never walks abroad in the mental twilight wearing the garb of virtue. You hear the voices of Wrong and Right, Truth and Error in his works, but there is no confusion of tongues for the confounding of the sense. He has no softness for sentimental sinners, such as Goethe shows for his "Faust," and lets down no drawbridge at the last moment to help them over the dark gulf. His lines are drawn as sharply as is the scriptural decree that the tree shall be as it falls. He has infinite pity for the suffering and struggling and wounded by the way. The most powerful and pathetic pleadings on behalf of Christian charity that are to be found anywhere out of the New Testament have been spoken by Shakspeare. He takes to his large, warm heart much that the world usually casts out to perish in the cold. There is nothing too poor or too mean to be embraced within the circle of his sympathies.—He sees the germ of good in that which looks all evil to the careless passers by, for his eyes are large with love and have its "precious seeing." If there be only the least little redeeming touch in the most abandoned character he is sure to point it out. After all, it is the best hearts that are the truest mirrors even of this world, for it is God's world, bad as we have managed to make it.—*London Quarterly Review.*

NEARLY every farmer in the country has a *second* farm of the possession of which he lives in to total ignorance—a new farm under the old one. Farms not only lie side by side, but in layers, and it the rage for *acres* could be displaced for *deep* acres, the amount of soil under cultivation might soon be doubled.

IMPORTANT LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.—A countryman walked into the office of Lawyer Barns one day, and began his application—

"Barns, I have come to get your advice in a case that is giving me some trouble.

"Well, what's the matter?"

"Suppose, now," said the client, "that a man had one spring of water on his land, and his neighbor living below should build a dam across the creek through both farms, and it was to back the water up into the other man's spring, what ought to be done?"

"Sue him, sir, sue him, by all means," said the lawyer, who always became excited in proportion to the aggravation of his clients. "You can recover heavy damages, sir, and the law will make him pay well for it. Just give me the case, and I'll bring the money from him; and if he hasn't a great deal of property, it will break him up, sir."

"But stop, Barns," cried the terrified applicant for legal advice, "its I that have built the dam, and it's neighbor Jones that owns the spring, and he threatens to sue me."

The keen lawyer hesitated a moment before he atcked his ship, and kept on.

"Ah! well, sir, you say you built a dam across that creek. What sort of a dam was it, sir?"

"It was a mill-dam."

"A mill-dam for grinding grain, was it?"

"Yes it was just that."

"And it is a good neighborhood mill, is it?"

"So it is, sir, and you may well say so."

"And all your neighbors bring their grain to be ground, do they?"

"Yes, sir, all but Jones."

"Then it isa great public convenience, is it not?"

"To be sure it is. I would not have built it but for that. It is so far superior to any other mill, sir."

"And now," said the old lawyer, "you tell me that that man Jones is complaining just because the water from the dam happens to put back into his little spring, and he is now threatening to sue you. Well, all I have to say is, let him sue, and he'll rue the day as sure as my name is Barns."

Colorado Jewett and President Lincoln.

The Washington *Chronicle* of Wednesday says:

As an irresponsible person named Jewett, who has recently been acting as an agent and messenger for the rebel emmissaries in Canada, is assidously laboring, and apparently with success, to create the impression that he acts by virtue of a certain implied understanding or connection with the Executive Mansion, we deem it not improper to state that he has never received from the President the slightest recognition; that Major Hay, at Niagara, expressly declined to meet him, and that the only letter he has ever recieved from the Executive Office, in answer to his voluminous communications, is the following:

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
WASHINGTON, July 18, 1864.

Sir—In the exercice of my duties as secretary in charge of the President's correspondence, it is necessary for me to use a certain disgretion in the choice of letters to be submitted to the personal inspection of the President. In order to avoid a further waste of time on your part, I have to inform you that your letters are never so submitted. My proceeding in this matter has the sanction of the President.

I am, sir, very truely, your obedient servant,
JOHN HAY.

Wm. Cornell Jewett, &c., &c., &c.,

ADDRESS OF THE UNION STATE CENTRAL COMMITLEE.

To the People of Pennsylvania:

In the midst of a fierce conflict for the national life—responding to calls for large reinforcements to enable our armies successfully to combat with traitors—cheerfully meeting the payment of extraordinary taxation to supply the Government with money to conduct the war, and submitting to an immense increase in the prices of living, the people of Pennsylvania have nevertheless been able for three years to maintain a prosperity, and secure a healthy operation in all the branches of their trade, unprecedented in the annals of any country while engaged in the prosecution of a war. In the trials of this bloody war, with the struggle just reaching its climax, the people of Pennsylvania suddenly find themselves involved in a political contest invested with the highest importance, because fraught with the momentous issues. Ordinarily, heretofore, political contests meant only a choice of policy as to the manner of administering the Government. The struggle of parties was for the possession of the powers of Government, and merely to control their operation. Now, however, our political contests have resolved themselves into a direct and a positive issue for the safety and the permanence of the Government; because politically as well as sectionally, the contest at the ballot box and in the battlefield must decide whether the Union shall exist or perish with the triumph or defeat of one or the other of the contending parties. Hence the unwonted importance with which our political campaigns are now invested. Parties are now divided on issues which vitally concern the Government. They are composed of friends and enemies of that Government. To chose between these parties equally interests the cause of loyalty and that of treason. No man can stand neutral between the two, and all that are not fairly for the Government will be justly recognized as its enemy. Admitting that such is the new importance assumed by our political contests, we have an excuse as well as a justification for entering on the contest fast approaching, for the amendments to the Constitution, with all the zeal in our nature, and all the devotion that should characterize the patriot and the lover of his country in his effort to serve it.

It would seem that on an amendment to the Constitution granting the soldier a right to vote there should be no division. Among a free people particularly, who are admitted always to be the most intelligent, such a right should be well grounded in common and statute law as to need no action, at this late day, for its exercise and vindication. The soldier, in all lands, alike among civilized and barbaric nations, has ever been admitted to the highest honors conferred by the Governments beneath whose banners he fought. His valor, his sacrifices, and his devotion, have ever been regarded as themes for the poet, subjects for the painter, and material for the historian; and thus the calling of arms became one of honor—one which elicited the noble rivalries of compatriots, and elevated the character of men, war has been so conducted as to force combatants to respect and honor each other's qualities—the victor still to treat the vanqnished as a MAN.—The Constitution and laws expressly declare that no man shall be deprived of his citizenship, except for high crimes of which he shall be charged and proven guilty. He must be summoned to meet such a charge of criminality in the presence of judges whose oaths bind them to do him entire justice. He must be insured a trial by a jury sworn impartially to consider his case. If found guilty, the sentence of his judges may result in his disfranchisement—but disfranchisement is not aimed at as a result of his punishment. Disfranchise as a direct punishment is only made to follow the highest crime known against the State.—Yet in the face of these facts, and in opposition to all equity, there are those in the State who insist that disfranchisement should follow the highest service which a man can perform for his Government. There is a strong party to-day in Pennsylvania, regularly organized, controlled by able leaders and sustained by astute and learned advocates, insisting that the service of a citizen as a soldier—the periling of life and limb in the support of the Government, the giving up of domestic endearments, the sacrifice of business interests, and the yielding of all personal comforts, forfeit for those thus engaged all political right, every franchise of a free born or constitutionally adopted American citizen. The monstrous iniquity of such a claim is at once apparent, however it has been maintaiced by our highest judicial tribunals. Its justice can only be sustained by sophistries founded on the worst political prejudices, so that the sooner the Constitution and law are made plain and rendered explicit on this subject, and posted where every man can read and understand them, just so soon do we secure the strength and majesty of the Government in the confidence and respect of the governed—just so soon do we make our good old State worthy the past valor of her sons, and glorious in the future. American citizenship has its virtues, and these their merits.—Each virtue can only be exalted by serving the Government under which they flourish; but if that service is made a badge of degradation, will it not be more natural for men of honor and spirit and true courage to resist its rendition than voluntarily to accept its duties? The citizen soldier feels when he takes up arms it is to defend, not destroy, his political rights. The man who sacrifices his business interests, and for a stipulated time surrenders his personal liberty, cannot understand why he should be deprived of his political rights. The service of arms does not blunt the judgement or blur the ability of a citizen to exercise the elective franchise. It rather gives him a new title to the enjoyment of such a right, and fits him for the highest privileges of a free Government. Unlike the masses of Europe, the great body of the American people are intelligent, possessed of educations affording the highest knowledge. While war for a time may change the habits of such a people, it cannot affect their sense of justice, their appreciation of power, and their love of. *It cannot lessen their ability for self-government.* If it could, the war in which we are now engaged for the defence of the Government and the safety of the public weal had better be stopped immediately.

The Democratic leaders now oppose the enfranchisement of the soldier. In the olden time the Democratic leaders, such as Jefferson, Jackson, Snyder, and Shultze insisted that the elective franchise followed the flag under which a soldier fought. If that flag was potent, on the sea and on the land, to protect a man in war, why should it not possess the other virtues of continueing his political franchises? It is made the deck of a vessel above which it waved, the soil of the country represented by it, regardless of the sea or clime in which it floated, so also does it carry with it for the soldier who fights beneath its folds any political rights which these heroes enjoyed before they were mustered into the service; and on this soundly democratic argument the soldiers who fought in Mexico were able to exercise a freeman's right in the wilds of the chapparel, the heats of the sea shore, the din of conflict, and in the shadow of battlemented castles, the same as if they had been at home in their respective wards and precincts.—If men fighting thousands of miles from home—cut off from all communication—scarcely informed at the time on the issues of the political campaign, were able and entitled to exereise the right of the franchise, is it not fair to suppose that citizens of a like intelligence, engaged in the same service of the Government within the limits of its authority, distant only a few miles from home, conversant with all the issues involved in the political contest, in daily communications with their friends and in perusal also of journals discussing the questions at stake—is it not fair to suppose that such men are entitled to the exercise of all their political rights? Only those who act from perverted policy on this subject, will seek to evade the responsibilities of such a question. This is proven by the judicial history already attached to this question. When it was deemed expedient, as it was undoubtedly considered by the Democratic leaders then, the elective franchise was extended to the absent soldiers in Mexico; but in the midst of a war waged by the upholders of an institution from which the Democratic leaders derive all their strength, Geo. W. Woodward, a Justice of the Supreme Court, and lately the candidate of the Democratic party for Govenor, judicially denied the soldiers the exercise of the elective franchise; denied our brave defenders the right almost in the same breath in which he declared the right of the States of the South to rebel and secede from the Union! Fair men can see no difference in an American soldier voting in Mexico, while fighting beneath the flag of his country, and the same soldier citizen under the same circumstances voting in a rebellious State. Time nor place, within the limits of a free government, or in the service thereof, cannot influence, should be permitted to affect, the rights of a freeman. The government which is not able to insure him these inherent rights is unworthy his support. The authority of a free government, which seeks to degrade a freeman while periling his life in its defence, is a despotism more fearful than that which denies the right to be governed. It is not possible that such a government can last. At some period in its history, if the rights of its defenders be disregarded as the Democratic leaders now deny the right of the franchise to the soldiers, it will need arms to protect it both from foreign and domestic foes, and perish eventually an object to mean for defence.

In advocating the soldier's right to vote, the loyal men of Pennsylvania are sustained by a faith in the fact that his service is such as to secure him not merely all the rights he enjoyed before he entered the army, but increased dignity and power at the hands of the Republic. The enemies of this great principle oppose it only for reasons of expediency. There was a time when the Democratic leaders claimed that the army was largely and even almost wholly composed of their partisan followers. When they were most clamorous in insisting upon the recognition of such a claim, the supporters of the principle, opposed politically to these leaders, were most earnest and even persistent in its advocacy. To them it was a principle of justice too sacred to be disregarded—too noble to be rejected—too important in its relations to the very genius and vitality of the Republic to be denied to all the people thereof, alike those who risk the perils of battle in its defence and those who run no danger of life, limb or property in the service of the Government, and who still claim its highest immunities and most sacred privileges.

On the second day of August ensuing this question will come practically before the people of Pennsylvania. We do not doubt the result of the election as to the acceptance or rejection of the soldier's right to vote. But we would be false to the party which we represent, and recreant to the creed which we adore, if we failed to avow in advance our approval of granting this great right to our brave defenders. Pennsylvania has many thousands of her citizens now in the army. They have all gone forth inspired by a sublime faith in the strength of a free Government to crush a wicked conspiracy, and does it become us, while enjoying the halcyon blessings of peace at home, while the limbs of our soldiers are wet with their own blood, and their weapons are dripping with the gore of traitors, to say to them, *You have forfeited your citizenship; you are no longer worthy of participating in the control of a free Government; your positions must be with the slaves of the South—among the disgraced and degraded of God's children?*" We cannot believe that the people of Pennsylvania are prepared to send such a message to their fellow-citizens in the armies of the Republic. We cannot believe that so foul a disgrace awaits our war worn but still intrepid heroes. The hearts of the great majority of the people at home are too full of gratitude for a return of great service by galling neglect. Our faith in the justice of the people renders us confident in the establishment and vindication of the political rights of the soldier. But that faith must be accompanied by works. Hence it becomes the duty of the State Central Committee to urge on the friends of the soldier actively to labor for the triumph of this effort in his behalf. Let it be said of our fellow-citizens now absent as soldiers, that as our victorious armies planted their banners in the capital of treason, it was beneath their folds in Richmond each hero of the Keystone State exercised the freeman's right of the elective franchise for a President to administer the Government to a reunited Union, to States once more loyal, to a people again at peace and blessed with prosperity.

SIMON CAMERON, Chairman.
A. W BENEDICT, WIEN FORNEY, } Secretaries.

From the Lancaster Evening Express, Wednesday July 27.

ORATION BY HON. JOHN CESSNA.

Fulton Hall was crowded on Tuesday evening with the *elite* of our city, to hear the Annual Address before the Alumni Association of Franklin and Marshall College. The Union League Band was in attendance and the exercises of the evening were agreeably varied with the patriotic music of our National Airs. The Faculty of the College and members of the Board of Trustees were upon the stage. Among the latter we recognized our whilom townsman, Rev. D. Harbaugh, at present filling one of the Professor's chairs at Mercersburg. After a brief opening prayer by this gentleman, and music from the band, Hon. John Cessna, late Speaker of the House of Representatives, was introduced and for nearly two hours this earnest speaker swayed the audience at his will. Those who were at Fulton Hall last evening will remember this noble address, along with that of Hon. Daniel Dougherty, upon a similar subject delivered at last Commencement. It was such a manly speech as we might have expected from the "Little Giant" of the West had he lived until to-day. His bitter excoriation of traitors and "sympathizers" his firm faith in the final success of our grand cause, the hard logic of his facts, his eulogistic references to those names enshrined deepest in the heart of the nation, his eloquent apostrophe to the dear old flag, were received again and again with the most enthusiastic applause. These things touch the popular heart which in spite of every effort to the contrary on the part of designing political knaves, beats on ever true to the Union, loyal to the gallant memories of the glorious Past, proud of the history of the immortal Present, and hopeful of the thrice-blessed Future dawning upon our sorely-tried nation.

The orator made a few opening remarks upon the usual character of the subjects chosen on similar occasions—these being at one time literary, and at another scientific—but for the reason that the era of ordinary things had gone by, he had therefore chosen an extraordinary subject—"Shall the Reprblic Still Live?" His subject announced, he launched boldly upon his theme, with words of no uncertain sound:

Every reflecting person and even the casual observer will admit that the times are extraordinary. Great issues are now being tried, questions virtually affecting the present condition and future prospects not only of all the people of our own nation, but of the whole human race. These are issues, too, which no man can ignore. Every individual must be found upon the one side or the other of the great struggle which now astonishes the world. There can be no neutrality. Men may assume to be indifferent and profess to take no interest in the contest, but at heart every one is upon one side or the other. *He that is not for us is against us.*

The issues of the present crisis are most momentous—none such have ever stood forth in the progress of history. Is man capable of self-government? To establish this proposition was the great object of the American Revolution. We found few associates before that period. At that time there were many unbelievers in the doctrine. Notwithstanding the success of that revolution and the remarkable and unexampled success and prosperity of the nation born of it, there have always been among us men, who have no faith in the doctrine. They are still quite numerous and constantly predict the success of the present rebellion. In this they are heartily joined by the tyrants and aristocracy of the Old World.

The success of our nation thus far has created an intense interest throughout the world. If we can survive the present shock, suppress the rebellion, and return to our path of progress, the example can not and will not be long resisted by the other nations of the earth. The success, or rather the continuance of civil and religious liberty, not only in our own country but throughout the world, depends upon the result of our present conflict. Our failure now would rejoice the enemies of liberty and make glad the hearts of tyrants in every land; and bring additional grief and sorrow to the down-trodden and oppressed of every clime. The destruction of our republic would do more to perpetuate despotism and to roll back the tide of progress and check the tide of civilization than any event which has ever occurred in the history of the human race. Words cannot describe nor can language measure, the magnitude and importance of the present struggle. It becomes, therefore, the paramount duty of every patriot to use his utmost exertions to secure its favorable termination.

The doctrine of secession is not only without warrant in the Constitution, but must lead to wild confusion in the working of our political system, a system established by the judgment and wisdom of our fathers, the ablest statesmen ever given to the world, and a system without a model in all the ages of the past—a perfect structure which distributes all the powers of the government in such a way as to prove a perfect check upon each other and yet work in unity and harmony in promoting the objects of its creation. The separate States may become great in population—great in territory—great in resources, but their true greatness, at last consists in their being parts of a greater whole—members of one great family.—Our nation can only live and accomplish the purposes of its creation, protect and uphold the cause of civil and religious liberty on this continent, and throughout the world, with one Constitution, one Union, one Government, one set of laws, one destiny, and but one Flag—that the flag of the Stars and Stripes—can ever be permitted to float over any portion of our land; and silent be the tongue and palsied the arm that would ever dare to make an effort to haul down that flag or hoist another in its stead!

In no other land have so many privileges and such large liberties been vouchsafed. In turn, the citizen owes obedience to law, the payment of his taxes, a cheerful and earnest support of his Government in times of difficulty, and if needs be, his strong right arm to defend her from the assaults of foreign foes or domestic traitors. No matter what difficulties may come, or what dangers may threaten, the true patriot can never do less than to stand by the flag of his country, and will always be ready to exclaim: "Perish my own prosperity—perish property—perish party—perish all things that stand in the way of my nation's progress perish all that I have, and all that I hope in this life—perish self—but live, still live, long live. Oh, ever live, my Country!

[The speaker here argued the question of the right of self-preservation which a government possesses, at considerable length, with sound logic, and with the weight of authority, making extracts in point from Washington, Jefferson, Madison, and Jackson. We regret that our space will not permit even a brief summary of this powerful argument.]

But the patriot can console himself with the reflection that in the present struggle we have right on our side—not only the glorious recollections of the past, the proud realities of the present, and the bright hopes of the future inspire us in our devotion to our country, but we are strengthened and encouraged with the full knowledge and firm conviction that reason and justice are with us. The true patriot will always stand by his country in time of war, whether right or wrong. No wonder then that in this war when we have a country—all the glorious memories of the past—the institutions and Government as our fathers made them on the one hand, and only the tyrany, despotism, and anarchy of traitors on the other, that so many have rallied to our support. More is the wonder that there should be one among us who is not ardently attached to our cause. But the highest and brightest intellects of the nation, its great power and force of argument and reasoning, its most educated, and well disciplined minds, all its most eloquent tongues, as well as its most profound thinkers, and most polished pens, are warmly and ardently enlisted in the cause of the Union. From the forests of Maine to the golden shores of California, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, countless hosts have solemnly sworn that "the Republic shall live," and now stand forth everywhere a mighty army, ready to seal their oaths with the blood of heroes and patriots.

[Here followed an enumeration of the dangers from which the Republic may have something to fear. Among these, foreign intervention from which we have little to dread, especially since our navy promises to be to us such a terrible right arm of defence. Since the fight between the Monitor and the Merrimac, and since the Alabama went down in English and French waters, the has been little talk of foreign intervention. Political corruption is another element of danger, but our free schools must do much to counteract the political intrigues of demagogues by educating the people. Again the increased extravagance and luxury of the people are to be dreaded.]

Another great danger to be noticed, is our very large and rapidly increasing national debt. This has been a cause of alarm to many sincere patriots. It is, however, often used by our secret enemies, in order to dishearten the people and induce them to adandon the struggle, and consent to an effeminate peace. This debt has been variously estimated and stated by different persons. It is now officially declared to be less than $2,000,000,000 and no well informed man calculates the increase at a larger sum than $1,000,000,000 per year. A sufficient answer to this cause of uneasiness and alarm, ought to be that figures cannot estimate the worth of our Union. Its value is beyond all price. To the patriot this answer would be satisfactory. But we may readily find an answer for the man of dollars and cents, even for him who worships only the "Almighty Dollar," or him who has grown rich under the fostering care of the government, and is now to mean to pay his taxes for its support.

The first Punic war lasted during a period of twenty-four years. The second lasted eighteen years. Pelopennesian war lasted twenty-seven years. One of the German wars lasted twenty years, and that against Louis XIV, lasted eighteen years. At the end of the Peninsular war, the debt of England was about $5.000,000,000.—It is now a little less than $4,000.000.000. The United States can pay five times the debt of England, in less time than England can pay her own. Her last war loan (for the Peninsular war), was sold at fifty-three cents on the dollar payable in depreciated paper. Not a single bond of the United States is below par, and nearly all command a premium. The income of our Treasury for the last year, in the very midst of our war, was nearly $300,000,000. The increase in the value of our real and personal property from 1840 to 1850 was 64 per cent., from 1850 to 1860 it was 127 per cent. We have hardly commenced to work our gold mines, as well as all of our other unequalled mineral wealth. The increase in the value of coal from 1850 to 1860 was 170 per cent. The income of our productive labor for 1860 was nearly $2,000,000,000. We have rich public lands, and almost enough of these alone to pay our whole debt at the end of the war at one dollar per acre. The war has not retarded but rather quickened the spirit of immigration. This, added to our own natural increase, will soon settle these lands and pour countless millions into our Treasury.

We have more than 30,000 miles of railroad, finished at a cost of $1.200,000,000. 50,000 vessels of the Republic whiten every ocean, sail over our inland seas, or navigate the streams flowing within our own borders. The increase in the tonnage on our western waters in eight years was 320 per cent. Our exports of grain in a single year have reached $500,000,000. Agriculture gave the nation, in 1860, $1,600,000,000, and the fertile lands of our nation, when well cultivated, can multiply this an hundred fold. Our territory is nearly as large as all Europe with its forty different empires. Our increase since 1790 has been six times greater than England, nine times greater than Austria, and ten times greater than France. Our soil is as rich as theirs and capable of sustaining as dense a population. When we equal France in proportionate population, we will have 500,000,000. When we equal England, we will have 750,000,000. We have the whole Temperate zone of of the Garden of the Earth.

The mineral productions—iron, lead, zinc, copper, silver, and gold—are inexhaustable. Arizona has gold enough to pay our debt, California can furnish a circulating medium for our own people, and the other territories can supply the other nations of the earth. Old Pennsylvania can furnish all the coal that may be required to drive all the machinery of the world until the millennium, and if Providence in his anger should obscure the sun, our oil wells would light the earth for ten thousand years. The burden of our debt will sit but lightly upon a nation whose home is a continent, whose climate embraces the products of every land, and whose people, by their industry, thrift and skill, multiply an hundred fold, and whose population grows with a rapidity which has no parallel in history. It is not means, nor money, nor resources that we need. There is no human power that can arrest our progress and development. When the war is ended in triumph, our county will take such a position in population, wealth and vigor, as will make the debt appear so small that we all will smile at the fears which once over-clouded our vision.

The great mass of the people of all parties are honest at heart and mean to do that which they think will best promote the welfare and prosperity of the country. But it is not always so with party leaders. Some of these, at least, are unscrupulous. So completely do they become embittered against each other that they would sacrifice almost any thing, not excepting the cause of country and of truth in order to secure their own triumph and the overthrow of their political adversaries.

These are the most efficient emisaries of the rebellion and vastly more serviceable to its leaders than an equal number of armed men in the ranks of the country's enemies.

In our own midst these emisaries have been actively at work to aggravate the rancor of party spirit—to array one portion of the people against the other—to cause dissatisfaction among the people with the necessary measures adopted to suppress the rebellion—to excite the people against the enforcement of the draft and the collection of revenue sufficient to carry on the war. Our people are taught to favor peace—compromise—an armistice—any thing except a vigorous prosecution of the war. At one time this is styled a negro war—at another, a negro has no business to serve as a soldier. When our armies are defeated the government is incompetent and inefficient, or it would have raised more men. When volunteers are called they are opposed to the plan. They want an enrollment so that all may have an equal and a fair chance. When the draft comes it is unfair, unlawful, and deprives them of their constitutional rights. The clause of the act allowing payment of commutation is all wrong because it discriminates between the rich and the poor. As soon as it is repealed these same men strive to excite the anger of the people because it is another step towards a military despotism. All these things do the people no good, lead only to angry discussions, bitter controversies, numerous dissentions, prevent men from enlisting into the service of their country, have already produced bloody riots, and may culminate in fierce neighborhood and fireside war. These dangers are truly great and calculated to dishearten the patriot; but it is confidently believed that they will all, sooner or later, be overcome.

There are unfortunately those among us who cannot discuss the question a single moment with

out that showing that they are at heart foes of the government and enemies of their race. The people soon learn to find out and know these men.—Human skill and ingenuity and all of a traitor's cunning can not long succeed in conceiling their real sentiments. They hang back or skulk away from our public gatherings on our national holidays; they disparage Union officers and soldiers and eulogize the rebels. All Union victories are insignificant—of little account; rebel victories are of incalculable value and importance. Good news is never credited—bad news is often originated, believed and circulated long betore verified. Taxes are obnoxious and oppressive; drafts are unconstitutional and odious; war is bloody and desolating and the nation ought at once to stop it. For nearly four years everything has been wrong; nothing excellent nothing even praiseworthy or passable has ever been done by their own government—only mistakes, wrongs, wicked acts of tyranny, and earnest appeals are made to the people to arise in their might and prevent the establishment of a military despotism. During all this time they have never been known to utter a word of denunciation against the rebellion, or see an improper act south of the rebel lines. These are the unmistakable earmarks of the traitor. He may remonstrate; he may write down beneath the picture in large letters the word "Patriot;" he may, in very noisy and earnest words, insist that he is a "sound Democrat" and that every man of his party who sustains the war is an "Abolitionist." Yet after all he is neither a patriot or a good Democrat.—You may turn him up-side-down and in-side-out, and cleanse and wash him with all the pure waters of America, and you can make nothing out of him but a poor, miserable traitor—just such an one as General Jackson would have strung up for treason in his day and looked for the authority afterwards!

There are evident signs of improvement in the political horizon. We have them in the altered tone of sentiment in foreign lands. This has been brought about, in part, by the rapid increase of our navy, by the magnitude and heroism of our army. The sinking of the Alabama recently gave strength to there convictions. We have them in the harmony of our commanding officers, and in the heroism and bravery of our troops as well as in their numbers, and in the repeal of the commutation clause in the enrollment bill. We have them in the speedy taking of all our loans at par or at a premium and in the fact that all our bonds are sought by our own people as a safe investment for their capital. We have them in the movements of Grant and Sherman. In more ways than one our army has *emphatically* passed safely through the "*Wilderness.*"

We are called upon by the cries of widows and orphans all over our land; by the fresh and bleeding wounds of ten thousand heroes; by the green graves of ten times ten thousand glorious martyrs starved or slain in defence of our liberties; by the love we bear our children, and our respect for the memories of our fathers; and by all the glories of our early history; by all the claims of generations yet unborn—for the sake of mankind, everywhere, and for the advancement of Christianity, and the continuance of civil and religious liberty in the world—to stand by our country in victory and in defeat, until the great war of liberty and civilization shall be over, and the nation saved.

Then, when the proud old flag of our own fathers shall again float in triumph and perpetuity over the walls of Fort Sumpter, and over every fort, ship, arsenal, city, town, and every square foot of territory belonging to our ancient inheritance; and when all the people of the land shall live in peace and unity together; and treason shall no more rear its wicked head, then will all—even the most skeptical and the most timid—be convinced and even ready to exclaim that the noble old Government of our fathers—the best that God ever vouchsafed to man shall not be destroyed, but that the Republic still lives, and shall live forever!

BEDFORD PA., FRIDAY, AUGUST 5, 1864.

The Bedford Inquirer.

FOR PRESIDENT,
ABRAHAM LINCOLN, of Illinois.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
ANDREW JOHNSON, of Tennessee.

UNION COUNTY TICKET.

CONGRESS
FRANCIS JORDAN.

PRESIDENT JUDGE,
ALEXANDER KING.

LEGISLATURE,
D. B. ARMSTRONG,

COUNTY COMMISSIONER,
ABRAM H. HULL.

POOR DIRECTOR.
ASA STUCKEY.

AUDITOR,
EMANUEL J. DIEHL.

☞ We give a pretty full report of Hon. John Cessna's oration before the literary societies of Marshall College at Lancaster. The effort is highly creditable to Mr. Cessna, and will have a good effect on the public sentiment.

☞ The information of the burning of Chambersburg will carry sadness to the hearts of all of our readers: Under any circumstances the destruction of such a town by fire is a terrible calamity. But the wanton and unprovoked burning of this is an atrocity that carries a fearful weight of indignation against the criminals who committed the act. The town was entirely defenceless, filled largely with women and children. No resistance was offered to the invaders. Its destruction could not effect its importance in military operations.—It was an act of savage cruelty, that deserves universal excecrations. But let us not forget to send farth our sympathies and aid to those who have been reduced to poverty, and made homeless, by this act of a heathenish and brutal foe.

THE FRANKLIN REPOSITORY Printing Office in Chambersburg, was totally destroyed by the rebels—all the presses, books, type, subscription list and accounts; nothing being saved. We are informed by Messrs. McClure & Stoner, that as soon as material can be supplied, they will resume the publication of the REPOSITORY, and also THE OLD FLAG—a campaign paper that has attained a very large circulation. The subscription lists of both papers are destroyed. Four copies were secreted in different parts of the town, but are burned, with their lists, their subscription accounts were also destroyed, and subscribers should at once inform McClure & Stoner of their address, and the state of iheir subscription accounts, and all subscribers should promptly remit arearages and advance subscriptions, to aid the publishers. In addition to offices, both of them had their residences burned, with all their furniture and personal effects—the rebels not allowing them to save their clothing Mr. Stoner was fired at in his own house for attempting to save the firm Books, and the men who burned Mr McClure's residence had special orders that nothing belonging to him should be saved.

☞ The Election in the State has gone for the Amendments allowing the soldiers to vote, by a very large majority as far as heard from. Philadelphia rolls up seventeen thousand for the Amendment. Berks Co. only polls fifteen hundred against it. If the rest of the State votes like this the Amendments will carry by more than fifty thousand majority. Well done.

THE SCOUTS from the Maryland line returned last Thursday evening about six o'clock. They report all quiet at Cumberland. The Rebels having retreated to Romney twenty-six miles south east from Cumberland.

MR. DURBORROWS' AGENCY IN EXEMPTING BEDFORD BOROUGH FROM THE DRAFT.

To the Editor of the Bedford Inquirer:

An effort has been made by a large number of persons to misrepresent my agency in, endeavoring to secure for Bedford county all the credits to which it was entitled for re-enlisted men, up to the date of the May draft. I had thought when the charges were first preferred against me of having men accredited to the borough of Bedford, who legitimately belonged to the townships, that the charge was so inconsistent and absurd, that a few private explanations would suffice to remove all doubts upon the subject, but in this I have been entirely mistaken. There are evidently some persons in existence who ought to know better, who think that a private individual can go to Harrisburg and alter the records of the War Department.

I shall relate my connection with the matter in as few a words as possible, and after I have done so, if any sane man can say that I had any agency in exempting Bedford borough, he can with equal plausibility say that I was responsible for the burning of Chambersburg by the rebels.

It was a notorious fact, that almost every county and township in Pennsylvania had sent committies to Harrisburg, to look after and secure the proper credit for re-enlisted men, except Bedford county. For a corroboration of this fact, I appeal to Maj. Washabough. Knowing this to be the case, I suggested to a number of the citizens of this place that if they would pay my expenses to Harrisburg and Chambersburg, I would without compensation for time or labor, visit these places and see that the *County* (not the Borough, nor any particular township, but the whole County,) received its legitimate credits. Part of my expenses were raised, and on the morning of Friday, the 6th of May, (Court having detained me until Thursday afternoon,) I left in the six o'clock, A. M., coach. I reached Harrisburg late in the night, having missed the afternoon connection at Huntingdon. On Saturday morning Maj. Washabaugh, attached to the Adjutant General's Department, gave me every assistance, and during the day a set of certificial copies of rolls of Bedford County veterans in the field were made out. No effort was made to discriminate in favor of any township.

While conversing with a friend in the evening of the same day, in regard to the object of my visit, he casually inquired whether I had seen the *Bedford Inquirer* of the morning previous, stating in substance that it contained a statement *under the official signature of Capt. Geo. Eyster, in which Bedford Borough was accredited with a surplus of four over and above her quota.* This statement it will be remembered was published by Capt. Eyster, on the morning I left Bedford, as any one can see who will take the trouble to examine the *Inquirer* of that date. When I reached Chambersburg with the certificial copies of rolls, I was informed by the Board that an order had been issued by the Provost Marshal General commanding Provost Marshals not to grant any credits for re-enlisted men on the 700,000 call after the 15th of April. This again headed me off and the *credits still stand for veterans, precisely as they were left by Capt. Eyster's statement published on the 6th of May.* For the truth of this statement, I appeal to the Board of Enrollment.

And yet in the presence of these formidable facts, I am arraigned daily by some conniving scoundrels and simple asses, for having defrauded the various townships of their legitimate credits. I have borne this kind of misrepresentation and abuse about long enough. I have no more to do with the matter of securing the exemption of Bedford Borough than any of the silly fools who charge me with it, but it appears to be the custom to misrepresent my honest motives.

Very Respectfully Yours,
J. R. DURBORROW.

BEDFORD, August 3, 1864.

THE PATRIOT has made its appearance. It contains what might have been looked for, a long and of course a piteous appeal concerning the alleged private grievances of the editor of that paper.—His statements in regard to the sale of the *Inquirer* are little to the purpose, and as the facts are well known we pass them for the present, with the remark that they are not true. His wish to injure us, and destroy our business is apparent in every line of article, but particularly so in the concluding part in which, he makes assertions in regard to the manner of raising the money paid to him on the *Inquirer*. We can not see the propriety of dragging the subject at all into the newspapers. It was a business transaction in which the public has no concern. But since the matter was brought forward, it would be supposed that he would have felt under a necessity of making an exact and truthful statement. He says, speaking of the effect on the *Inquirer*, of starting the *Patriot*. "But suppose it did (injure us) whichwe repeat, we do not desire, he can lose nothing, for the money invested in the *Inquirer* was not his own, but was subscribed, mostly in sums of fifty dollars, each, by his friends, some of whom have admitted this fact to us." He haseverything to gain andnothing to lose."

Now the facts are, that we have over eight hundred dollars invested in *our* INQUIRER not borrowed. Five hundred of this was paid on the first of April; we have paid more than three hundred since for new material. This is about four times as much as was paid on the INQUIRER some fourteen years ago, when it changed hands. We do not propose to enter into a controversy, in regard to our personal affairs, but we shall have something to say hereafter as to the claims of the INQUIRER upon the union party of this county.

THE PITTSBURG GAZETTE.—This paper the oldest west of the Alleghenies, has lately been enlarged, and has added to its establishment a fast Hoe four cylinder press. Comparatively speaking the *Gazette* is the oldest and most enterprising newspaper in Pittsburg. Tho *Gazette* is always true and unwavering in its devotion to the country. Nor is it afraid to criticize and censure, when praise is not desired.

ANDREW JOHNSTON'S LETTER OF ACCEPTANCE of the Union nomination for vice-president contains these earnest and eloquent statemen of truths for the time:—

"It is in vain to attempt to reconstruct the Union with the distracting element of slavery in it. Experience has demonstrated its incompatibility with free republican governments, and it would be unwise and unjust longer to continue it as one of the institutions fo the country. While it remained subordinate to the constitution and laws of the United States, I yielded to it my support, bvt when it became rebellions and attempted to raise above the government, and control its action, I threw my humble influence against it. The authoaity of the government is supreme, and will admit of no rivalry. No institution can raise above it, whether it be slavery or any other organized power. In our happy form of government all must be subordinate to the will of the people when reflected through the constitution and laws made pursuant thereto, state or federal. This great principle lies at the foundation of every government, and cannot be disregarded without the destruction of the government itself. In the support and practice of correct principles we can never reach wrong results; and by rigorously adhering to this great fundamental truth, the end will be the preservation of the Union and the overthrow of an institution which has made war upon and attempted the destruction of the government itself. The mode by which this great change—the emancipation of the slave—can be effected is properly found in the power to amend the constitution of the United States. This plan is effectual, and of no doubted authority.

In the great contest like this for the maintainance of free government, the path of duty is patriotism and principle. Minor considerations and questions of administrative policy should give way to the higher duty of first preserving the government; and then there will be time enough to wrangle over the men and measures pertaining to this administration. This is not the hour for strife and division among ourselves. Such differences of opinion only encourage the enemy, prolong the war and waste the country. Unity of action and concentration of power should be our watchword and our rallying cry. This accomplished, the time will rapidly approach when their armies in the field—the power of the rebellion—will be broken and, crushed by our gallant officers and brave soldiers, and ere long they will return to their homes and firesides to resume again the avocations of peace, with the proud consciousness that they have aided in the noble work of re-establishing upon a surer and more permanent basis the great temple of American freedom."

PROCLAMATION OF THE GOVERNOR.

THE LEGISLATURE CONVENED.

WHEREAS, An extraordinary occasion requires that prompt legislative action be had, to make the military power of the Commonwealth immediately available for State and National defence.

Therefore I, ANDREW G. CURTIN, Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, by virtue of the powers vested in me by the Constitution, do hereby convene the General Assembly of this Commonwealth, and require the members of the Senate and House of Representatives, to meet in their respective houses in the capitol, at Harrisburg, on TUESDAY, THE NINTH DAY OF AUGUST, 1864, at twelve o'clock noon, of that day, then and there to deliberate upon, and adopt such measures as may, in their wisdom, be demanded by the exigencies of the occasion.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the Great Seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed at Harrisburg, this first day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty four, and of the independence of the United States, the eighty-ninth.

A. G. CURTIN. [L. S.]

By the Governor:
ELI SLIFER,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

The Burning of Chambersburg.

A letter to the Philadelphia *Inquirer*, dated at Chambersburg on Monday, August 1st, says:

Their approach to this place was heard of about four o'clock on Saturday morning, when a small force, numbering about sixty-five men, under command of Lieutenant H. S. McLain, United States Army, with one piece of artillery, took a position on New England Hill, a short distance above the town, and commenced firing grape and canister into their ranks. This battery kept the enemy in check for two hours, while the merchants and business men at once commenced packing up their goods, so that before the arrival of the invaders the most valuable portion of the merchandise had been removed. The little band under Lieutenant McLain harassed the invaders and fought them until they were nearly surrounded.

The battery was withdrawn, and, at 6 o'clock the raiders came into town in scattering squads, under that ferocious and unrelenting freebooter, McCausland. Formal possession of the town was taken, and General McCausland made his headquarters in the Franklin House. After this he made a proclamation to the citizens, demanding one hundred thousand dollars in gold, or five hundred thousand dollars in greenbacks. He threatened to burn the town if the money was not obtained. This demand, of couse, was not complied with. The Rebel General was evidently aware that the money could not be raised; and he was sure of it affording a pretext to execute the premediated plan for destroying Chambersburg.

McCausland then allowed his men to scatter in squads over the town, to plunder and ravage the people, and put the torch to whatever buildings they thought proper to burn. Their first move was for the taverns in the town, and here they drank to excess, and then visited private residences, and demanded of the occupants certain sums of money, threatening to lay their dwellings in ashes. Some of the citizens saved their residences by complying with their terms; others gave them to understand that they would suffer death rather than give them money. A guard of half a dozen men had been detailed by the Rebel General to visit the residence of Col. Alexander K McClure, situated about a mile and a half out of town. They did not know the direct locality of Mr. McClure's residence and while proceeding on their errand they stopped at the house of Mr. Wm. Eyster, and that gentleman being at home, they inquired of him where the property was located. Having received a reply, they visited the splendid residence, ordered Mrs. McClure, who was very sick at the time, out of the house, stole everything that was of value, and burned the house. They next proceeded to the barn, which was well filled with wheat, and this structure shared the same fate. They were not aware that Mr. McClure had several other buildings and barns in the immdiate neighborhood, or they would surely have been destroyed. Mrs. McClure, although sick, was obliged to walk nearly eleven miles. The Colonel had left the place before the Rebels entered, and had gone to Harrisburg. His loss will not fall short of $50,000.

The Government Commissary store house, the Court house, three printing offices, one belonging to the German Reformed Church, where the German Reformed *Messenger* and a German paper were printed; the office of the *Franklin Repository*, and the office of the *Valley Spirit*; all hotels, grocery stores, and the principal portion of the town was, a few hours after they commenced their hellish work, one mass of ruins. In all there have been about two hundred and sixty buildings destroyed. At the time of the fire, a strong breeze was prevailing, and the flames spread in every direction.

It was really heart-rending to see the women, almost frantic, running to and fro, begging the miserable wretches to cease the work of destruction. Children were running in every direction seeking for their parents, while the women were crying and hunting for their children who could not be found. Families were rushing from their homes, without any thing they could call their own except the clothing they had upon their backs, to seek security in the desolated fields around the town. The appeal of the old and helpless were heard above the noise of the conflagration, and this only served to elicit the scorn and derision of the freebooters, who came for the infamous purpose of laying this once beautiful town in ruins.

Another letter from Chambersburg says:

It was painful to witness the distress and terror of the women and children thus suddenly and rudely thrust from their homes, accompanied as it was with the roaring of the flames and the crashing of falling walls and timbers. Our citizens were paralyzed: but to the filthy horde it was a pleasant sight. They at our distress, and strove to increase the general terror. It was a great day for the chivalry. There were many honorable exceptions to this brutality, and they spoke of this savage deed in appropriate language. They admitted that the "Yanks" have never been guilty of such an instance of wholesale distruction of private property. One of them declared that it would damn the Confederacy forever.

Several of them wept at what theey justly termed the vandalism of the act, and that class of men did all that was in their power to assist the ladies and the children and to save some little of their effects.

THE DESTRUCTION OF PROPERTY IN CHAMBERSBURG.—The following is a condensed report of the route of the fire in Chambersburg. Persons who are acquainted there can at once form some conception of the immensity of the conflagration.

The whole number of houses burned is two hundred and sixty-seven. Every hotel in the town, without a single exception, was burned, with all their contents; every drug store, and every physician's office, with all their drugs, and every private, as well as public library in the town, whether law or medical, or whatever else.

The Chambersburg Bank was burned, and also the Academy. The bank had, however, the day before, sent away their funds and books. They lose only their bank building.

The warehouse belonging to the railroad depot was burned. The depot itself is unhujured, and no damage was done to the track of the road.

None of the churches were burned, with the exception of the Associate Reformed and the Bethel Churches, on Second street, between Market and Queen streets.

From the Franklin railroad, on Market street, every house has been burned on both sides of the street, up to John McDowell's property, across the creek, with the exception of the residence of the Misses Denny.

On Main street every house is burned from the Falling Spring to the residence of Frederick Spahr; every building on Queen street from Brown's tavern west to the creek, and the entire south side of Second street.

In other localities, and in all parts of the town, blocks of eight and ten buildings have been burned. In many cases the houses were rifled of their valuables before being fired.

Many residences of prominent citizens in the outskirts of the town were burned, that of Col. McClure among others, with his stables and outhouses.

Among other valuable property burned is Eyster's large flouring mill, Lockhart & Howe's mill, Washabaugh's brewery, Ludwig's brewery and many others.

On Main street the first was started at Benjamin Chambers' residence, on the west side of the street. The following are some of the principal sufferers on this street whose residences have been burned: Wm. G. Reed's, George Chambers', Allen Smith's property, John Schofield's, Mathew Welsh's, estate of Joseph Eyster, the Female Seminary, Denig's drug store, James Watson's mansion and store, William Gelwick's, John Nole's, the Franklin House, the Chambersburg Bank, Gilmore's corner, Miller's stove and tin store, Spangler's drug store, Dr. Richard's office and dwelling.

Burkhart and Henchy's store and dwelling, the post office, Auchenbaugh's jewelry store, Mrs. Bishop's establishment, the residence of J. George Wolfe, Judge Black's store, Dr. Hamilton's office, Jacob Hutton, J. McClintock, Lewis Shoemaker, Simon Greenwalt, the entire property os Heiser estate, and two properties of J. A. Eyster.

The fire then skipped the residence of Dr. Fisher and two other dwellings. From Ludwig's up to the next corner every building is burned.

THE VIRGINIA CAMPAIGN.

Assault on Petersburg--Mine exploded by our forces--A terrific spectacle--The works lifted into the air--Men and guns buried in the ruins.

FORTRESS MONROE, July 30.—The mail steamer from City Point has just arrived with important news from Gen. Grant's army. The siege of Petersburg opened in earnest this morning. At daylight we sprang the mine and blew up one of their principal batteries in front of Petersburg, containing sixteen guns, and subsequently carried the outer line of works by assault.

FROM ANOTHER ASSOCIATED PRESS CORRESPONDENT.

WASHINGTON, July 31.—Information from headquarters of the Army of the Potomac, dated yesterday, says: The explosion of the mine under the enemy's fort in front of the Ninth Army Corps, came off this morning at 4.40.

Picket firing has been kept up all night, and, in fact, at the time the match was applied, the skirmishers were still engaged on both sides.

The volume of dirt thrown up was immense, rising over three hundred feet into the air, resembling an immense fountain of dirty water, more than anything else.

The Ninth Corps at once charged the works, driving the enemy to their second line and taking a number of prisoners, some of whom were *dag out of the dirt*, badly bruised.

These prisoners state that only about a dozen of their regiment remain out of the entire number. It was a South Carolina regiment.

As soon as the explosion took place, *one hundred and twenty guns were opened on the enemy* along our front while the musketry blazed in one continuous line of fire along the front of the Ninth and parts of Fifth and Eighteenth Corps. The scene was one long to be remembered by all who witnessed it. But the smoke from the guns soon obscured the view, and the first particulars of the success was gleaned from those who came in with the prisoners.

The prisoners say that most of those in the fort were asleep at the time of the explosion. They state that there were sixteen guns in the fortification, which of course were buried far out of sight.

One prisoner states that they were actively engaged mining under our works, and that in two days more they would have been ready to blow us up, but we got the start of them.

It is hoped here that long ere this dispatch reaches you Petersburg will be in our possession.

THE LATEST.

A later dispatch, dated 7 A. M., says: Reports just in say that we have possession of the entire first line of the enemy's works, with a large number of prisoners.

Our loss in the charge was, of course, severe, as our men had to cross an open field to reach the Rebel lines.

The troops engaged were the Ninth Corps with the Eighteenth supporting them. The Second and Fifth Corps being in reserve.

The firing is still going on, consisting principally of musketry. Generals Grant and Meade, with all their Corps Genarals, are at the front watching the progress of affairs.

ARRIVAL OF 400 PRISONERS—MORE CAPTURES REPORTED.

FORT MONROE, July 29.—Four hundred prisoners captured by the Second Corps opposite Jones' Point, on the James river, on Wednesday morning, have arrived, and it is reported that our advancing forces have *captured three Rebel brigades*, with arms, equipments, &c. We have also captured several guns. The Eighteenth Army Corps and Sheridan's cavalry are cooperating.

Particulars of the Blowing up of Rebel Works, and the Charge of Our Forces--The Whole Programme not Carried into Effect--Failure of the Colored Troops to Carry the Works--They Meet a Galling Fire and Suffer Heavy Losses.

WASHINGTON, August 1.

Information from the Army of the Potomac dated July 30, 9 P. M., says: After the explosion this morning everything betokened a brilliant victory, but soon after matters assumed a different aspect, part of the attacking force having given way, thus exposing the balance to an enfilading fire from both artillery and infantry.

The programme was as follows: The mine to be exploded at 3 A. M., and the batteries to open at once along the entire line. The 9th Corps to-day supported by the 18th, Ayres division of the 5th, and the 3d division of the 2d. The greatdr part of the arrangement was carried out as ordered, although the commencement was later than the hour designated, on account of the fuse going out twice

The explosion took place at precisely 4 40, and the roar of artillery that immediately followed was almost deafening. At 5 30 the charge was made, and the fort with part of the line each side was carried in brilliant style.

The Second division which was in the centre advanced and crossed the second line, a short distance beyond the fort, and here rested, holding their ground with the utmost determination.

It was at this time that the colored division.—Brig. Gen. White in command, were pushed forward and ordered to charge and carry the crest of the hill, which would have decided the contest.

The troops advanced in good order as far as the first line, where they received a gallant fire which checked them, and although quite a number kept on, the greater portion seemed to have been utterly demoralized, part taking refuge in the fort and the balance running to the rear as fast as possible. They were rallied and pushed forward again, but without success. The greater part of their officers being killed and wounded during this time, they seemed to be without any one to manage them, when they finally fell back to the rear, out of range of the volleys of canister and musketry that were ploughing through their ranks.

Their losses are very heavy, particularly in officers, as will be seen by the following figures: The 22d U. S. colored regiment had 15 officers killed and wounded, and lost about 400 men including the missing. The 28th U. S. colored regiment had 11 officers and about 150 men, killed, wounded and missing. The 27th U. S. colored regiment had 6 officers and about 150 men killed, wounded and missing.—The 29th U. S. colored regiment had 8 officers and about 175 men killed, wounded and missing. The 31st U. S. colored regiment had 7 officers and abouts 200 men killed, wounded and missing. The 43d U. S. colored regiment lost 6 officers and a large number of men. The 30th U. S. colored regiment lost several officers and 150 men killed, wounded and missing.

The loss in the Second division of the Ninth corps (Gen. Ledlie commanding) was very severe, being at from 1,000 to 1,200, while many make the figure larger.

Among those missing I regret to announce the name of Gen. Bartlett, who reached the fort with his command, and his cork leg being accidently broken he was unable to get off the field. He however held possession of the ground for several hours and only surrendered when all hope of escape was gone.

Some two hundred men, both black and white, were with him it is believed at the time, a few of whom managed to get back to our lines amidst a storm of bullets.

Nearly all of Gen. Bartlett's staff were captured at the same time.

Col. Marshall commanding the Second brigade of this division, was also taken prisoner, with several of his staff.

Col. Wild of the 56th Mass., colored is also reported a prisoner. Col. Gould, 59th Mass., lost a leg.—Major Barton, 179th New York also lost a leg.—Lieutenant Colonel Barney, 2d Pa., wounded; Major Prescott, 57th Mass., killed; Lieutenant Colonel Ross 31st U. S., leg amputated.

This division, having been a good deal in advance of the rest of the line, held their position for several hours, but were finally compelled to fall back, suffering heavily while doing so.

The loss in the First and Third divisions was also severe, the latter having some four hundred in the hospital.

The 18th corps occupied a part of the line but their loss was not very great. We took about 250 prisoners, mostly South Carolinians, and five battle flags.

All is quite this morning—Sunday the 31st.

Regulations in Regard to Re-enlistments.

WASHINGTON, July 30.—A circular has been issued from the Adjutant General's office, that on and after this date, men of the one hundred day forces who may have, at the date of re-enlistment, less than sixty days to serve, will be permitted to re-enlist for one, two, or three years, as they may in each case elect.

The new term will commence from the date of re-enlistment. The re-enlistments for the inceased term will be made under the following regulations: When seven hundred men re-enlist in the regiment to which they belong, the regimental organization will be maintained and the officers thereof allowed to retain the rank held by them under the one hundred day term.

Should less than seven hundred men re-enlist in the same regiment, said forces will be organized into one or more companies, of the legal strength, and officered by such officers as may be selected from the original command by the Commanding General of the Army or Department. Men re-enlisting, should they so desire, will be permitted to select a different regiment and company from the State to which the organization is from.

In such cases they will be sent to join the regiment or company so selected. The remainder will be continued under their officers until the expiration of the one hundred day term, then discharged the service.

All men who desire to take advantage of the benefits resulting from re-enlistment under the provisions of this order will be regularly mustered out of service on the prescribed master-out rolls.

(OFFICIAL.)

THE QUOTAS OF BEDFORD COTNTY, UNDER THE 500,000 CALL.

No.	Localities.	Quotas.
22	Bedford Borough,	29
23	" Township,	50
24	Broad Top "	49
25	Colerain "	28
25½	Snake Spring "	15
26	Cumb. Valley "	29
27	E. Providence "	22
28	Harrison "	17
29	Hopewell "	21
30	Juniata "	28
31	Liberty "	29
32	Londonderry "	20
33	M. Woodberry "	48
34	Monroe "	31
35	Napier "	38
35½	Schellsburg Borough	7
36	Southampton Township	34
37	S. Woodberry "	36
38	St. Clair "	46
39	Union "	37
40	W. Providence "	19
40½	Bloody Run "	12
Total		646

New Advertisements.

WASHINGTON HOTEL,
BEDFORD, Pa.,
WM. DIBERT, PROPRIETOR.

THE subscriber would respectfully announce to his friends in Bedford County, and the public generally that he has leased for a term of years, this large and convenient brick hotel, at the corner of Pitt and Julianna Streets, Bedford Pa., known as the WASHINGTON HOTEL, and formerly kept by Mrs. Filler.

This House is being thoroughly re-fitted and re-furnished, and is now opened for the reception of guests.—Visitors to the BEDFORD SPRINGS, and persons attending Court, will find this House a pleasant and quiet temporary home. Every attention will be paid to the accommodation and comfort of guests.

The TABLE will at all times be supplied with the best the markets afford. Charges will be moderate.

Extensive Stabling is attached to this Hotel, and a careful and competent Hostler will be in attendence.

Special attention will be paid to the accommodation of the farming community.

Coaches leave this House Daily, (Sundays excepted) at 6½ o'clock, A. M. and 2 o'clock P. M., to connect with the trains going East, from Mount Dallas Station and Bloody Run. A coach will also leave tri-weekly, (Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday) for Somerset. The traveling public will find it decidedly to their advantage to stop with him.

WILLIAM DIBERT.

Bedford, June 24, 1864.

LIST OF GRAND JURORS DRAWN FOR AUGUST TERM, 5TH MONDAY, 29TH DAY A. D., 1864.

1. Robert Taylor, Foreman, Farmer, Napier twp.; 2. Philip Cuppett, farmer, Napier twp.; 3. George Baughman, farmer, W. Providence twp.; 4. Jacob C. Devore, farmer, Harrison twp.; 5. A. J. Pennell, inn keeper, Colerain twp.; 6. Franklin Donahoe, farmer, Southampton twp; 7. David Kochenderfer, farmer, S. Woodberry twp.; 8. John Dasher, farmer, Hopewell, twp.; 9. Abraham Bennett, farmer, Southampton twp.; 10. Alexander Gump, farmer, Cumberland Valley twp.; 11. John Hershbarger, farmer, St. Clair.; 12. Daniel Barley, farmer, S. Woodberry twp.; 13. Geo. W. Hoover, farmer, Harrison twp.; 14. David Lewis, farmer, Union twp.; 15. Levi Carpenter, farmer, Londonderry twp.; 16. Sebastian Kegg, farmer, W. Providence twp.; 17. Henry Egolf, farmer, Napier twp.; 18. Peter Dewalt, cooper, Schellsburg boro.; 19. Henry Koons, farmer, Bedford twp.; 20. George Zimmers, farmer, Bedford twp.; 21. Thomas B. Wisegarver, farmer, St. Clair twp.; 22. John S. Ritchey, farmer, Bedford twp.; 23. Jacob Fetter, farmer, Bedford twp.; 24. John Watson, farmer, Monroe twp.;

LIST OF PETIT JURORS DRAWN FOR SAME TERM.

1. Jacob Kauffman, farmer, Union twp.; 2. Hubert Otto, farmer, Napier twp.; 3. William Werly, farmer, Cumb. Valley twp.; 4. Jacob Feightner, farmer, Juniata twp.; 5. Emanuel Beegle, farmer, Coleran twp.; 6. Henry Rose, farmer, Cumb. Valley, twp.; 7. Geo. Vickroy, farmer, St. Clair twp.; 8. Geo. F. Steel, farmer, Hopewell twp.; 9. James Hammond, farmer, Bedford twp.; 10. Samuel R. Hare, farmer, M. Woodberry twp.; 11. Michael Ritchey farmer, E. Providence twp.; 12. Daniel K. Barley, farmer, M. Woodberry twp.; 13. Saml. James, farmer, Colerain twp.; 14. Daniel Boyer, farmer, Union twp.; 15. W. Ingard farmer, Colerain twp.; 16. Samuel Feather, farmer, Colerain twp.; 17. Sam'l Bolinger, farmer, Liberty twp.; 18. Joel Diehl, farmer, Snake Spring twp.; 19. C. Myers, farmer, E. Providence twp.; 20. M. Deihl, farmer, Bedford twp.; 21. S. Burket, farmer, Union twp.; 22. John Border, gunsmith, Bedford boro.; 23. G. Fluck, farmer, Liberty twp.; 24. John B. Fluck, farmer, Hopewell twp.; 25. J. Burket, farmer, Union, twp.; 26. J. Stoler, farmer, Liberty twp.; 27. Josiah Miller, farmer, Londonderry twp.; 28. Emanuel Sharer, farmer, Monroe twp.; 29. Jesse Wright, farmer, Broad Top twp.; 30. Philip Clingerman, farmer, Southampton twp.; 31. Daniel Stoler, farmer, Liberty twp.; 32. Joseph B. Noble farmer, S. Woodberry twp.; 33. Philip Snider, farmer, Monroe twp.; 34. Henry Wertz, farmer, Harrison twp.; 35. Job Blackburn, farmer, Napier twp.; 36. Jacob B. Mock, farmer, St. Clair twp.; 37. Jonathan Feightner, farmer, Londonderry twp.; 38. James Carboy, farmer, Bedford boro.

Drawn and Certified at the Commissioners' Office, May 3d, A. D. 1864.

JOHN G. FISHER.
Clerk.

LIST OF CAUSES PUT DOWN FOR TRIAL AT AUGUST TERM. 1864; (29th day.)

Hetty Miller vs. Samuel Smith; Thos. Keating vs. Directors of the Poor; Geo. Snyder vs. Adolphus Ake et. al. Jacob Oster vs. Henderson & Sleek; Susannah Sharks vs. Fred. Davis.

O. E. SHANNON,
August 5, 1864. Pro.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES of Bedford Borough for the year 1863. John Border Treasurer in account with the Borough of Bedford for the year 1863.

DR.

Balance due Borough at last settlement	$29 32
Recieved from H. Nichodemus Collector on duplicate of 1861.	$50 60
Recieved from H. Nichodemus Collector on duplicate of 1862.	$393 00
Recieved from J. A. Henderson on duplicate of 1860	$147 22
Recieved from A. J. Sansom Weigh Master.	$26 32
Recieved from John Boor Weigh Master.	$16 20
Recieved from H. Nichodemus Collector for 1863.	$240 06
TOTAL.	$902 72

CR.

Paid Robert Montgomery for mending wheelbarrow.	$ 00 50
Paid James A. Henderson, for hauling dirt, &c.	$ 64 50
Paid W. F. Man on order for cleaning street.	$ 18 31½
Paid Patrick Walls for hauling dirt.	$ 3 51
Paid Danl. Border cleaning town clock.	$ 21 50
Paid Shuck & Bagley cleaning hose.	$ 4 00
Paid Sundry persons acting night watch.	$ 61 92
Paid Levi Agnew Water Master, &c.	$ 61 48
Paid John Minnich fixing engine house.	$ 6 00
Paid James Corboy carting dirt.	$ 13 12
Paid Walter Brown carting dirt.	$ 4 25
Paid G. H. Spang Esq., services in Commonwealth against Barclay.	$ 10 00
Paid O. E. Shannon Esq., services in Commonwealth against Barclay.	$ 10 00
Wm. Hartley hydrants & freight.	$ 41 03
	$ 322 92½
Paid J. R. Durborrow Printing.	$ 8 00
Paid B. F. Meyers Printing.	$ 22 50
Paid Adam Weaverling Lumber.	$ 22 32
Paid Micheal Windal Shingles.	$ 15 00
Paid John R. Jordan work on Hay scales.	$ 32 97
Paid N. J. Lyons auditing Borough account.	$ 3 0
Paid Lewis Saupp auditing Borough account.	$ 3 000
Paid J. A. Henderson salary as High Constable &c.	$ 81 50
Paid John Palmer Salary as clerk.	$ 23 00
Paid J. S. Diehl salary as High Constable.	$ 20 00
Paid John Border salary as Treasurer.	$ 20,00
Paid on orders of W. F. Mann for work done on Richard street.	$ 310 82
Total.	$ 884 03½
Balance due Borough.	1864.

Statement of money due Bedford Borough May 7th 1864.

Due from H. Nichodemus collector.	$ 194 99
Due from John Boor Weigh Master.	$ 9 45
On the above exonerations are to be deducted	$ 204 44

The undersigned Auditors of the Borough of Bedford do hereby certify that in pursuance of Assembly in such case made and provided, met at the office of U. H. AKERS in said Borough and audit and adjust the accounts between John Border Treasurer of the Borough and said Borough as contained in the foregoing statement.

Witness our hands this 8th day of July 1864.

Lewis Saupp.
D. W. Kaufman.
U. H. Akers.

REGISTER'S NOTICE.

ALL persons interested, are hereby notified that the following named accountants have filed their accounts in the Register's office of Bedford county, and that the same will be presented to the Orphans' Court, in and for said county, on Tuesday the 30th day of August next, at the Court House, in Bedford, for confirmation:

Administration accounts of George G. Gilson, Executor of the last will and testament of Eli Fluck, of Hopewell twp., dec'd.

The account of John Nycum, surviving Executor of the last will and testament of Leonard Nycum, late of Monroe twp., dec'd, and trustee for the sale of the real estate of said dec'd.

The account of David Ritchey Executor of the last will and testament of Daniel Ritchey, late of West Providence twp., dec'd.

The account of Samuel Mock, Administrator of the Estate of Elizabeth Mock, late of Union twp., dec'd.

The account of Valentine Steckman, Guardian of John B. Steckman, one of the sons of George Steckman dec'd.

The account of Maria Metz late of Broad Top twp., dec'd, who was administrator of George Metz, late of same place

The Bedford Inquirer.

BEDFORD PA., FRIDAY, AUGUST 5, 1864.

Meeting for the Relief of the Chambersburg Sufferers.

In accordance with public notice given, a meeting of the citizens of Bedford was held at the Court House Wednesday evening, August 4th, for the purpose of offering relief to the sufferers from the late raid in Chambersburg. On motion Hon. A. King was made Chairman, and Maj. Rupp and Geo. Blymyre Esq., Secretaries. Maj. Taliaferro, offered the following resolution which was unanimously adopted.

Resolved, That the County Commisioners be requested to donate the sum of one thousand dollars for the relief of the sufferers of Chambersburg. On motion of Hon. John Cessna, the following geatlemen were appointed a committee to solicit subscriptions for the relief of the sufferers of Chambersburg.

Hon. S. L. Russell,	Rev. F. Benedict,
Geo. Blymyre,	Wm. F. Mann,
G. D. Shuck,	Hon. Joh Mann,
Dr. C. N. Hickok,	Tho. R. Gettys.

On motion of Maj. Rupp, Dr. Watson, Hon. W. P. Schell and Hon. M. Hill, Esq., were appointed a Committee to wait upon the visiters at the Springs for a like purpose. A subscription was then opened and largely responded to. On motion the meeting adjourned.

GEO. W. RUPP, GEO. BLYMYRE, *Secretaries.* — ALEX KING, *President.*

THE ELECTION OF TUESDAY.—We give all the election returns of Bedford County received up to Thursday morning. There is not much doubt, but that the amendments have been carried in this county by a handsome majority. The peace democrats and allies of the Rebels openly opposed the amendments. Men professing to be honest, and who claim to possess average inteligence opposed the amendment on the ground that their passage would confer the right of suffrage on the negro. Many were decieved by such misrepresentations into voting against the amendments. Reckless disregard of truth is the only stock in trade of modern democrats. It shows their rottenness and want of principle. We think the result of the election on Tuesday will everywhere be regarded asa true indication of the downfall and utter rout of the spurious democracy.

	Maj'y for the Amendment.	Maj'y against the Amendment.
Broad Top twp.	99	
Hopewell "	65	
Bloody Run boro.	45	
Napier twp.		2
Shellsburg boro.		20
Bedford boro.	13	
Bedford twp.		46
Harrison "	19	
Colerain "		59
Juniata "		75
St Clair "		8
C. Valley "		56
S. Spring "		9
London'ry "		20
Monroe "	44	
W. Providence	70	
Union "	24	
Total.	279	295

Majority for the Amendment 85.

SUNDAY SCHOOL CELEBRATION.—On Thursday July 26th the S. S. of the M. E. Church held their anual Celebration in the grove, belonging to Hon. Job Mann. The school numbers over two hundred scholars. The exercises at the grove were highly entertaining. Speeches dialogues, music and refreshments. Among the many interesting exercises on the occasion we notice an address by Master Vinton Shuck on encouragement to S. S. teachers, address by Master Daniel Crouse. Speech by Master John Jordan. Dialogue on laughing by four serious young ladies! Gov. Curtin was present in company with Ex-Gov. Barcley of Indiana during the festivities, and made a few appropriate remarks. He urged the school to the "love of country", Referred to the "symbals of liberty which floated around the hill" twelve large American flags were planted around it. He spoke of the "Treason that would tare it down and trample it in the dust as being from perdition and that it be driven back to its own native hell to which there were responses of hearty nature indicating the spirit that prevailed.

The School gave three cheers for Gov. Curtin and three for the Union. Ex-Gov Bradley of Ind. made a neat and beautiful speech to the children—after the exercises were over at this stand the scholars were to enjoy themselves until dinner was ready—but soon the Committee of arrangements loaded the table with the substantials prepared by the patrons of the school. The children were first, and then the older folks, there was an abundance, all having satisfied the inner man they dispersed to enjoy themselves, thus the day passed delightfully away and a more lovely day could not have desired. A fine breeze from the south west made the grove refrshingly pleasant.

The martial music from the town and a cornet band from the springs accompanied the procession.

Between four and five hundred persons mingled in the festivies * *

DURING the past few days, there has been much alarm felt here on account of the rumors of the approach of armed rebels in our midst. Scouts have been patroling the country in the direction of McConnellsburg and south toward the Maryland line.—No rebel troops have been discovered nearer to Bedford, than those driven through M'Connellsburg by Averill. A few persons in this place packed up some of their goods, in expectation of a visit from the rebels. The fortunate appearance of Averill's cavalry on the scene of action at Chambersburg, no doubt saved us from the atrocities committed on that ill-fated place. It is now very clear that Bedford county was included within the range of their intended operations. It is now coming out, that there have been numerous rebel spies in our county within a few weeks past. Although we are now saved from immediate horrors of war, we may sooner or later be called upon to meet an armed enemy in our midst. It would be but the part of prudence to make timely preparations to withstand the foe, should he make his appearance.

FOR THE DEFENCE OF BEDFORD COUNTY.—The casualities of our neighbors caused by the rebel invasion, and the certainty that the same fate was intended for us, has opened our eyes to our defenceless situation. A hundred rebel cavalry could sweep through this county in any direction, burning and destroying without meeting the slightest oppositian. This defenceless and exposed condition is leaving no effort in organizing for the defence of this county. Already three companies are forming in this Boro. A. Capt John Arnold Co. B., Rev. E. W. Kirby; C., Capt. Wm. F. Mann, first lieut. Nathan M. Miller, second lieut. Dr. C. N. Hickok.

FOUND.—A piece of metalic substance very much like steel was lately found on the sidewalk in front of our office. It is drawn out into a thin oblong shape; is very flexible and elastic. With a little addition to its length it would surround a circle of forty feet or so in circumference. It remains in our office, subject to the call of the owner, who can have it, on politely thanking the editor for this notice.

No business was done in town yesterday, the day set apart by the President for fasting and prayer.—Religious services were held in the Presbyterian and Methodist churches.

SUBSCRIBE for the BEDFORD INQUIRER.

THE NORMAL SCHOOL for teachers commences next Monday in this place. Mrs. Moore of Philadelphia formerly Miss. Budd of Lancaster teacher of reading and elocution will be here to give instruction in her favorite branches, in which as far as we know, she excels all other teachers. Messrs. Dickerso and Fisher willl give their whole time to the school.—We thing the opportunity for improvement a good one, and hope it will not be neglected.

GOV. CURTIN left Bedford Springs Friday evening 11 o'clock for Harrisqurg. The new raid into Pennsylvania was the cause of his sudden return to the Capitol. The Governor rode on a locomotive over the Rroad Top R. R. to Huntingdon, where he took a special train for Harrisburg. He arrived there at ten o'clock Saturday morning,

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL PROCESSION passing down Julianna street, suggested beautiful and inspiring emotions. The little children, the young misses, the martial music, the emblems of Unicn and Liberty;—all was a sight to swell the heart with noble aspirations.

CHICKEN THIEVES are about. Ten were stolen a few evenings since from the chicken *cot* of the Rev. Mr, Kirby. They should be looked after—the chickens and the thieves.

THE hundred day men from Bloody Run and Hopewell are in camp in Baltimore, all well and eager for the fray.

☞James Buchanan was seen on our streets in broad daylight one day last week.

THE Government is taking an interest in rebel movements in this county.

COL. FRANCIS R. JORDAN has been in town during the week. He arrived Monday evening.

James Buchanan left Bedford Springs Thursday the 4th inst.

STATEMENT OF COLONEL M'CLURE.

CHAMBERSBURG, August 2.—The malignity of the New York *Tribune* is most amazing to our people, who have ever been ready to do any possible thing for their own defence.

Gens. McCausland and Johnson had three thousand men here; two batteries planted to command the town and protect the five hundred who plundered and burned Chambersburg.—General Couch had just forty men within reach of Chambersburg subject to his orders, his new troops having been sent to Washington. Averill was under orders from Hunter, and although urged by Gen. Couch to fall back from Greencastle to cover Chambersburg; was unable to do so in time.

I speak from personal knowledge as to the disposition of our people to defend themselves, had it been possible, and General Couch would have called on them could he have hoped to save the town.

Our loss is over two millions; nearly three thousand people are homeless, and every way helpless, but we are cheered by generous friends on almost every side. We can dispense with the charity of the *Tribune*, but it should at least be just. If we had been favored with half the troops sent from the Army of the Potomac to protect the *Tribune* (a million people from a thousand or so of a mob), Chambersburg would not be in ruins.—Our, people refused tribute, preferring the torch. No sort of effort was made to compromise or raise a dollar for the rebels. A. K. MCCLURE.

A CARD.

CHAMBERSBURG, August 2.—We are well supplied with provisons here at present, and all supplies should be of a kind that will preserve.

There is great want of clothing and bedding.

A. K. MCCLURE,
J. A. EYSTER.
Wm. MCCLELLAN.

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES are offered with the fullest confidence in their efficacy; they have been thoroughly tested, and maintain the good reputation they have justly acquired. For Military Officers and those who often over-tax the voice, they are useful in relieving an Irritated Throat, and will render articulation easy. To the soldier exposed to sudden changes in the weather they will give prompt relief in Coughs and Colds, and can be carried in the pocket to be taken as occasion acquires.

DIED.

On the 1st. inst., JOHN, infant son of J. K. and Mary Bowles, aged 3 years, 3 months, and 7 days.

He is gone in the beauty, tenderness, and innocence of early childhood to be forever with the Lord. Far from this world of sorrow and of sin, "it is well with the child." In the hope of meeting him in the heavenly country, we would say, thankfully and submissively.—"The Lord gave and the Lord hath taken away, blessed be the name of the Lord.".

Farewell, then—for a while, farewell,
Pride of my heart!
It cannot be that long we dwell
Thus torn apart;
Time's shadows like the shuttle flee,
And dark how'er life's night may be,
Beyond the grave. I'll meet with thee.
My darling child!

AN APPRENTICE WANTED.

A BOY from 16 to 18 years old wanted at this office to learn the art of printing. Apply at once. tf.

New Advertisements.

LUMBER.

200,000 feet of assorted LUMBER for sale at Glen Savage Mills.

WANTED,

TEAMS to haul LUMBER to Bedford, &c. For particulars call at my residence, or at Reed's & Schell's Banking House, THOS. C. GARRETT.
jy.29,'64-3m* Bedford, July 23 1864.

THE BEDFORD HOUSE,

AT HOPEWELL,

BY HARRY DROLLINGER,

EVERY attention given to make guests comfortable, who stop at this House.
Hopewell, July 29, 1864 tf.

HOWARD ASSOCIATION,

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Diseases of the NerVous, Seminal, Urinary and Sexual Systems—new and reliable treatment—in reports of the HOWARD ASSOCIATION—sent by mail in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Address Dr. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Howard Association, No. 2 South Ninth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

$10 A DAY! AGENTS WANTED.—TO SELL THE "25 CENT LEGAL TENDER STATIONERY PACKAGE." Each package contains 35 Songs, 2 pages of Music, 18 sheets of Paper, 18 Evelopes, 1 Ruler, 1 Pen, 1 Pen Holder, 1 lead Pencil, 1 Design for Undersleeves 1 for Child's Apron, 1 for Embroidered Collar, 1 for Christening Robe, 2 for marking Letters, 13 Secrets never before published, worth many Dollars; and other information. Also, one beautiful article of Jewelry. Liberal inducements to AGENTS. Send Stamp for Circular.

WEIR & CO.,
43 South Third Street, Phila.
June 17, 1863-3m.

COSTAR'S VERMIN EXTERMINATORS.

For Rats, Mice, Roaches, Ants, Bed Bugs, Moths in Furs, Woolens, &c., Insects on Plants, Fowls, Animals, &c.

Put up in 25 cent and $1.00 Boxes, Bottles, and Flask, $3.00 and $5.00 sizes for Hotels, Public Institutions, &c.

"Only infallible remedies known,"
"Free from Poisons,"
"Not dangerous to the human family,"
"Rats come out of their holes to die."
☞Sold by all Druggists and Retailers everywhere.
☞Sold wholesale in all large cities.
☞!!! Beware !!! of all worthless imitations.
☞See that "Costar's" name is on each Box, Bottle, and Flask, before you buy.
☞Address HENRY COSTAR.
☞Principal Depot, 482 Broadway, New York.
☞Sold by all wholesale and retail Druggists in Bedford, Pa.
mar. 4. 1864—6 mo.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Letters of Administration on the Estate of Charles Pensyl, late of Colrain twp., Bedford Co., deceased, having been granted to the undersigned by the Register of Bedford county. All persons indebted to said Estate are hereby notified to make immediate payment, and those having claims against said Estate will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

HENRY P. DIEHL,
July 15,'64-6t *Administrator.*

ALLEGHANY SEMINARY,

MALE AND FEMALE.

Rainsburg, Bedford County, Panna.

J. W. HUGHES, PRINCIPAL.

The Fall Session of this Institution will commence Thursday, August the 8th.

The pleasant location, the morality of the place and the low rate of boarding, render this Institution desirable for students.

Boarding, with furnished room, $2.00 per week.
Tuition in English branches, $4.25 per Quarter.
For further information address

J. W. HUGHES,
July 8, 1864-tf. Rainsburg, Bedford Co., Pa.

TO CLEAR THE HOUSE OF FLIES,

USE DUTCHER'S CELEBARTED

LIGHTNING FLY-KILLER,

A neat, cheap article, easy to use. Every sheet will kill a quart. SOLD EVERYWHERE.
FRENCH, RICHARDS & CO., 10th and Market Sts., Philadelphia, Wholesale agents. [ju3-8t.

Notice to Tresspassers.

I HEREBY forewarn all persons from TRESPASSING on the "Grove Farm," for the purpose of Hunting, Fishing, gathering Greens, Berries, or Passing through the enclosures.

may20'64-3m, J. W. SLONAKER.

U. S. 10-40 BONDS.

THESE Bonds are issued under the Act of Congress of March 8th 1864, which provides that all Bonds issued under this Act shall be EXEMPT FROM TAXATION by or under any state or municipal authority. Subscriptions to these Bonds are received in United States notes of National Banks. They are TO BE REDEEMED IN COIN, at the pleasure of the Government, at any period *not less than ten nor more than forty years* from their date, and until their redemption **Five Per Cent. Interest will be Paid in Coin,** on Bonds of not over one hundred dollars annually. The interest is payable on the first days March and September in each year.

Subscribers will receive either Registered or Coupon Bonds, as they may prefer. Registered Bonds are recorded on the Books of the U. S. Treasurer, and can be transferred only on the owner's order. Coupon Bonds are payable to order, and are more convenient for commercial uses.

Subscribers to this loan will have the option of having their Bonds draw interest from March 1st, by paying the accrued interest in coin—(or in United States notes, or the notes of National Banks, adding fifty per cent for premium,) or receive them drawing interest from the date of subscription and deposit. As these Bonds are

Exempt from Municipal or State Taxation,

their value is increased from one to three per cent per annum, according to the rate of tax levies in various parts of the country.

At the present rate of premium on gold they pay

OVER EIGHT PER CENT. INTEREST

in currency, and are of equal convenience as a permanent and temporary investment.

It is believed that no securities offer so great inducements to lenders as the various descriptions of U. S. Bonds. In all other forms of indebtedness, the faith and ability of private parties or stock companies or separate communities only is pledged for payment, while for the debts of the United States the whole property of the country is holden to secure the payment of both principle and interest in coin.

These Bonds may be subscribed for in sums from $50 up to any magnitude, on the same terms, and are thus made equally available to the smallest lender and the largest capitalist. They can be converted into money at any moment, and the holder will have the benefit of the interest.

It may be useful to state in this connection that the total Funded debt of the United States on which interest is payable in gold, on the 3d day of March, 1864, was $768,975,000. The interest on this debt for the coming fiscal year will be $45,937,126, while the customs revenue in gold for the current fiscal year ending June 30th, 1864, has been so far at the rate of over $100,000,000 per annum.

It will be seen that even the present gold revenues of the Government are largely in excess of the wants of the Treasury for the payment of gold interest, while the recent increase of the tariff will doubtless raise the annual receipts from customs on the same amount of importations, to $150,000,000 per annum.

Instructions to the National Banks acting as loan agents were not issued from the United States Treasury until March 26, but in the first three weeks of April the subscriptions averaged more than **Ten Millions a Week.**

Subscriptions will be received by

All National banks

which are depositaries of Public money, and all

RESPECTABLE BANKS AND BANKERS

throughout the country, (acting as agents of the National Depository Banks,) will furnish further information on application and

AFFORD EVERY FACILITY TO SUBSCRIBERS.
May 13, 1864-4m.

NORMAL SCHOOL.

J. W. Dickerson, Principal.
H. W. Fisher, Assistant Principal.

THE COUNTY NORMAL SCHOOL will begin in Bedford, on MONDAY, AUGUST 8th. Arrangements have been made to offer the Teachers of the County the best possible advantages.

BOARDING, $2,25 per Week.

Teachers will be charged a Tuition fee, barely enough to defray necessary expenses. Others will be charged from $5,00 to $6,00, according to branches pursued.
June 24, 1864-tf.

ALLEGHANY.

Male and Female Seminary,

RAINSBURG, Pa.

The second quarter of the Spring Session of this Institution beings Wednesday, April 13.

Terms reasonable. $25 will pay all expenses for a Quarter, (11 weeks.)

For further information, address
J. W. HUGHES, Principal,
Rainsburg, Bedford co. Pa.
mar. 18 1864—tf.

Sick and Wounded Penna. Volunteers.—Information respecting Pennsylvania soldiers in the Hospitals of Philadelphia, may always be had by application to JOS. PARKER, chief of the Hospital Commission, at the rooms of the Young Mens Christian Association, No. 1004 Chestnut street.

Going, Gone!

THE undersigned, having taked AUCTIONEER AND SALE LICENSE, is now ready to cry Sales on the most reasonable terms.

may6,'64-4m. WILLIAM LASHLEY, Elbinsville, Pa.

MANHOOD: How Lost, how Restored. Just published, a new addition of **Dr. Culverwell's Celebrated Essay** on the *radical cure* (without medicine) of *Spermatorrhœa*, or seminel Weakness, Involuntary Seminal Losses, *Impotency*, Mental and Physical Incapacity, Impediments to Marriage, etc.; also *Consumption, Epilepsy*, and *Fits*, induced by self-indulgence or sexual extravagance.

☞Price in a sealed envelope, only 6 cents.

The celebrated author in this admirable essay clearly demonstrates, from a thirty years successful practice, that the alarming consequences af self-abuse may be radically cured without the dangerous use of internal medicine or the application of the knife—pointing out a mode of cure, at once simple certain and effectual, by means of which every sufferer, no matter what his condition may be, may cure himself cheaply, privately, and *radically*.

☞This Lecture should be in the hands of every youth and every man in the land.

Sent, under seal, in a plain envelope, to any address, *post-paid*, on receipt of six cents, or two post stamps. Address the publishers.

CHAS. J. C. KLINE & CO.,
127 Bowery, New York, Post-Office box 4586.
June 17,'64-tf.

Wanted.

500 CORDS CHESTNUT-OAK BARK.
[may13] S. & W. SHUCK.

DYSPEPSIA,

AND

DISEASES RESULTING FROM

DISORDERS OF THE LIVER AND DIGESTIVE ORGANS,

ARE CURED BY

HOOFLAND'S

GERMAN BITTERS,

THE GREAT STRENGTHENING

TONIC,

These Bitters have performed more Cures GIVE BETTER SATISFACTION! HAVE MORE TESTIMONY!

Have more respectable people to vouch for them

Than any other article in the market.

We defy any One to contradict this Assertion,

AND WILL PAY $1000

To any one that will produce a Certificate published by us, that is not genuine.

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS,

WILL CURE EVERY CASE OF

Chronic or Nervous Debility, Diseases of the Kidneys, and Diseases arising from a disordered Stomach.

Observe the following symptoms!

Resulting from Disorders of the Digestive Organs:

Constipation, Inward Piles, Fulness of Blood to the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust for Food, Fulness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering at the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried and Difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a lying Posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Fever and Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Back, Chest, Limbs, &c. Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh, Constant Imaginings of Evil, and great depression of Spirits.

REMEMBER,

THAT THIS BITTERS IS NOT ALCOHOLIC.

CONTAINS NO RUM OR WHISKEY,

AND CAN'T MAKE DRUNKARDS,

But is the best Tonic in the World.

READ WHO SAYS SO:

FROM THE HON. THOMAS B. FLORENCE.
FROM THE HON. THOMAS B. FLORENCE.
FROM THE HON. THOMAS B. FLORENCE.

Washington, January 1, 1864.

Gentlemen.—Having stated it verbally to you, I have no hesitation, in writing the fact, that I experienced marked benefit from your Hoofland's German Bitters. During a long and tedious session of Congress, pressing and onerous duties nearly prostrated me. A kind friend suggested the use of the preparation I have named. I took his advice, and the result was improvement of health, renewed energy, and that particular relief I so much needed and obtained. Others may be similarly advantaged if they desire to be. Truly your friend,

THOMAS B. FLORENCE.

From John B. Wickersham, Esq., firm of Wickersham & Hutchison, the celebrated Manufacturers of Fancy Iron Works, 250 Canal St.

I am the recipient from you of one of the greatest favors that can be conferred upon man, viz: that of health. For many years have I suffered from one of the most annoying and debilitating complaints that the human family can be afflicted with, Chronic Diarrhea.

During the long time I was suffering from this disease, I was attended by regular physicians, giving me but temporary relief. The cause seemed to remain until I was induced to try Hoofland's German Bitters. After the use of a few bottles of that valuable medicine, the complaint appeared to be completely eradicated.

I often inwardly thank you for such a valuable specifie and, whenever I have an opportunity, cheerfully recommend it, with full confidence in its reliability.

Truly yours,

JOHN B. WICKERSHAM.

New York, Feb. 2, 1864.

From Julius Lee, Esq., firm of Lee & Walker, the most extensive Music Publishers in the United States, No. 722 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.

February 8th, 1864.

Messrs. Jones & Evans—Gentleman:—My mother-in-law has been so greatly benefitted by your Hoofland's German Bitters that I concluded to try it myself. I find it to be an invaluable tonic, and unhesitatingly recommend it to all who are suffering from dyspepsia. I have had that disease in its most obstinate form—flatulence—for many years, and your Bitters has given me ease when everything else had failed. Yours truly, JULIUS LEE.

From the Hon. JACOB BROOM,

Philadelphia, Oct. 7th, 1863.

Gentlemen: In reply to your inquiry as to the effect produced by the use of Hoofland's German Bitters, in my family, I have no hesitation in saying that it has been highly beneficial. In one instance, a case of dyspepsia of thirteen years' standing, and which had become very distressing, the use of one bottle gave decided relief, the second effecting a cure, and the third, it seems, has confirmed the cure, for there has been no symptoms of its return for the last six years. In my individual use of it I find it to be an unequalled tonic, and sincerely recommend its use to the sufferers.

Truly yours, JACOB BROOM,
1707 Spruce St.

Rev. W. D. Seigfried, Pastor of 12th Baptist Church, Philadelphia, December 26th, 1863.

Messrs. Jones & Evans—Gentlemen:—I have recently been laboring under the distressing effects of indigestion, accompanied by a prostration of the nervous system. Numerous remedies were recommended by friends, and some of them tested, but without relief. Your Hoofland's German Bitters were recommended by persons who had tried them, and whose favorable mention of the Bitters induced me also to try them. I must confess that I had an aversion to Patent Medicines, from the "thousand and one" quack "Bitters" whose only aim seems to be to palm off sweetened and drugged liquor upon the community, in a sly way; and the tendency of which, I fear, is to make many a confirmed drunkard. Upon learning that yours was really a medicine preparation, I took it with happy effect. Its action was not upon only the stomach, but upon the nervous system, was prompt and gratifying. I feel that I have derived great and permanent benefit from the use of a few bottles. Very respectfully yours,

W. D. SEIGFRIED,
No. 254 Shackamaxon St.

From the Rev. Thos. Winter, D. D., Pastor of Roxborough Baptist Church.

Dr. Jackson:—Dear Sir:—I feel it due to your excellent preparation, Hoofland German Bitters, to add my testimony to the deserved reputation it has obtained. I have for years, at times, been troubled with great disorder in my head and nervous system. I was advised by a friend to try a bottle of your German Bitters, I did so, and have experienced great and unexpected relief; my health has been very materially benefitted. I confidently recommend the article where I meet with cases similar to my own, and have been assured by many of their good effects.

Respectfully yours, T. WINTER, Roxborough, Pa.

From Rev. J. S. Herman, of the German Reformed Church, Kutztown, Berks County, Pa.

Dr. C. Jackson:—Respected Sir:—I have been troubled with Dyspepsia nearly twenty years, and have never used any medicine that did me as much good as Hoofland's Bitters. I am very much improved in health, after having taken five bottles.

Yours with respect, J. S. HERMAN.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.

See that the signature of "**C. M. Jackson**" is on the **Wrapper** of each bottle.

PRICE.

Single Bottle One Dollar, or a Half Doz. for $5.

Should your nearest druggist not have the article, do not be put off by the intoxicating preparations that may be offered in its place, but send to us, and we will forward, securely packed, by express.

Principal Office and manufactory.

No. 631 ARCH STREET,

JONES & EVANS.

Successors to C. M. Jackson & Co.

For Sale by Druggists and Dealers in every town in the United States.

N. B. We have discontinued the manufacture of the small or 75 cent. size, the Dollar Bottle, on account of its size being much the cheaper to the consumer. See that Price One Dollar," is on the wrapper of each bottle.

NEW GOODS

AT

OAK HALL!

BLOODY RUN, PA.

J. B. WILLIAMS & BROTHER,

ANNOUNCE to their customers and the public in general, that they are receiving a large assortment of New Goods, such as

DRY GOODS:

MEN'S WEAR, viz:
CLOTHS, CASSIMERES,
SATINETTS, COTTONADES,
SHIRTING FLANNELS.

Ladies' Dress Goods.

Black and Fancy Silks,
Shallies, Poplins, Lawns,
Mozambique's, with a large
Assortment of Prints, Ginghams,
Muslins, Checks, Tickings, &c.

NOTIONS, NOTIONS!

Gloves, Hosiery,
Dress Trimmings,
Skirts, Braids, Laces,
Ladies, Misses & Chil'dns Skeletons.

READY-MADE CLOTHING!

COATS, PANTS, AND VESTS,
both Cloth and Cassimere, made in the most approved styles.
BOOTS, SHOS, GAITORS AND GAITRS,
For both Ladies' and Gentlemen's Wear.

HATS, CAPS, BONNETS, FLOWERS, RUCHES,

SHAKERS, &C.

PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS,

STATIONARY,
SCHOOL BOOKS,
WALL AND CURTAIN PAPERS.

Carpets,

FLOOR OIL CLOTHS AND MATTINGS,

GROCERIES!

COFFEE,
SUGARS,
SYRUPS,
MOLASSES,
TEAS,
SPICES,
&c., &c., &c., &c.

PROVISIONS,

FISH,
HAMS, (plain and sugar-cured.)
SHOULDERS
AND
SIDES.

QUEENSWARE.

GLASSWARE,
LAMPS AND FIXTURES,
CLOCKS AND
LOOKING GLASSES,

WOODEN-WARE.

BUCKETS,
TUBS,
CHURNS,
BROOMS, &c.

TOBACCO.

A large stock to sell either by Wholesale or Retail.

DRUGS, PAINTS, OILS, DYE-STUFFS, &C.

A general assortment of the most reliable Pat. Medicines.

COUNTRY MERCHANTS

supplied with Essences and Oils at CITY PRICES.

THE DRUG DEPARTMENT

is under the supervision of DR. MANN, one of the most accomplished Druggists in the country, so that Physicians and others, can depend upon getting reliable articles.

☞All the above articles will be sold at prices to suit the circustances of all.

No Trouble to Show Goods!

TERMS—Cash or Produce, unless by special agreement. No credits longer than Six Months, without interest.
Bloody Run, June 17, 1864.tf

CHEAP CORNER!

FARQUHAR'S

REPUTATION FOR SELLING CHEAP

STILL MAINTAINED!

WE are now receiving at "*Cheap Corner*," a very large stock of Spring and Summer Fashionable Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods, of every variety and style.

TO THE LADIES.

Call and examine our stock of

CALICOES	BALMORALS
DELAINS,	HOOP-SKIRTS,
ALAPACAS	RIBBONS,
SHAWLS,	CUFFS & COLLARS,
HATS,	HEAD NETS,
VAILS,	COMBS,
HOSIERY,	TRIMMINGS.

GENTLEMEN,

Come and see our assortment of

COTTONADES,	COATS,
JEANS,	PANTS,
SATINETTS,	VESTS,
CASSIMERES,	BOOTS
CLOTHS,	GAITERS,
LINENS,	SUSPENDERS,
MUSLINS,	SHIRTS,
DRILLS,	NE'K TIES

GROCERIES!

COFFEE,
SUGAR,
MOLASSES,
SYRUPS,
SPICES,
ALL KINDS.

Tobacco and Segars.

Congress, Flounder, Old Virginia, John Anderson, Natural Leaf, and all kinds of Smoking Tobacco and Segars.

☞Having adopted the CASH SYSTEM, we are determined to sell at very small profit, and the public, who have so kindly patronized us, are respectfully invited to call and examine our stock.

J. B. FARQUHAR.
Juliana Street, Bedford, June 17, 1864-tf.

NEW GOODS

AT

MRS. STEWART'S.

Call and See Them.

June 10, 1864-tf.

ESTRAYS.

CAME to the premises of the subscriber in Bedford Township, on the 1st of June inst.,

TWO MULES;

One a Bay, with white spot on the right side of the throat—blind of the left eye, and supposed to be about six years old. The other, Dun colored, with ring-bone on right hind foot, and the letters "U. S." branded on the right shoulder and the letter "C" branded on the left shoulder, supposed To be about seven years old. No other marks recollected. The owner or owners are requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take them away.

June 10'64-3t. WILLIAM FETTER.

FROM THE PRESS OF

J. B. LIPPINCOTT & CO.

PHILADELPHIA.

I

Every Owner of Horses Should Possess a Copy of Mr. Mayhew's Invaluable Book.,

JUST PUBLISHED:

MAYHEW'S ILLUSTRATED

Horse Management,

Containing descriptive remarks upon the Anatomy, Medicine, Shoeing, Teeth, Food, Vices, Stalls; likewise a plain account of the Situation, Nature and Value of the various Points; together with comments on Grooms, Dealers, Breeders, Breakers and Trainers; also on Carriages and Harness. Embellished with more than 400 Engravings from original designs made expressly for this Work.

By EDWARD MAYHEW, M. R. V. S., Author of "The Illustrated Horse Doctor." One Vol. 8vo.

II.

A Companion to the Illustrated Horse Management.

NEW EDITION.

THE

ILLUSTRATED HORSE DOCTOR.

Being an accurate and detailed account, accompanied by more than 400 pictorial representations characteristic to the various diseases to which the Equine race are subjected; together with the latest mode of treatment, and all the requisite prescriptions written in plain English.—By Edward Mayhew, M. R. C. V. S., author of several Works on Veterinary Art.

[From the London Globe.]

Every gentleman who possesses or cares for horses would do well to keep this book in his house. Mr. Mayhew's treatment of the worst diseases to which horses are liable is very clearly laid down and the method of keeping horses well and to a prolonged old age, is that of nature, of common sense.

[From the Era.]

No one with the least equine knowledge can require to be told that Mr. Mahew is the man for the task which he has undertaken, and most satisfactorily accomplished.—His high reputation in the veterinary art, and his qualifications as a practiced writer on domestic animals, render him the very person for supplying an intelligent and interesting work on the diseases of the horse, which would be devoid of mere professional localities, while, at the same time, his skill as a draughtsman, and humor as a witty observer of life, enabled him to illustrate with his pencil what he had written with his pen. We advisedly say that "The Illustrated Horse Doctor" is the very best book of the kind which we know; and what gives it an essential charm is, that the author so thoroughly sympathizes with the noble animal which he describes . . . We at once pronounce it as scientific, yet intelligible; informing, yet highly amusing; acceptable to the profound horse doctor, yet the work of all others for the book shelves in every gentleman's sanctum. . . . We give it our unqualified approbation and recommendation.

☞Either of the above books will be sent by mail on receipt of $3.

III

MARK'S PENINSULAR CAMPAIGN.

The Peninsular Campaign in Virginia; or, Incidents and Scenes on the Battle-Fields and in Richmond. Illustrated with numerous engravings. By Rev. J. J. Marks, D. D., Chaplain of the 63rd Pennsylvania Regiment.—12mo. Price $1,50.

IV.

WICKERSHAM'S

SCHOOL ECONOMY.

A treatise on the preparation, organization, employments, governments and authorities of schools.

BY JAMES PYLE WICKERSHAM, A. M,

Principal Pennsylvania State Normal School at Millersville, Pr. 12mo. $1,25.

[From the Mass. Teacher.]

We heartily invite the readers of the *Teacher* to examine this excellent volume, believing that it will tend to hasten the time when teaching will be recognized as a profession, and the teacher be as fitted for his work as to command the respect of the wise and good.

[From the Com. School Journal.]

This is an excellent book and we welcome it as a valuable addition to the limited lists of works for teachers.—It was written by an earnest and experienced teacher—by one whose heart is in the great work of Education. It is full of useful hints, suggestions and directions, and no true teacher can read it without profit. We sincerely thank Prof. Wickersham for the preparation of this work. It will be good wherever it may be circulated.

V.

ARMY OF THE CUMBERLAND.

Annals of the army of the Cumberland, comprising Biographies, Descriptions of Departments, Accounts of Expeditions, Skirmishes and Battles; also its Police Record of Spies, Smugglers, and prominent Rebel Emissaries, together with Anecdotes, Incidents, Reminiscences, etc., and Official Reports of the Battle of Stone River. By an Officer. Illustrated with numerous Steel Portraits, Engravings and Maps. 8vo. $3.

The above works will be sent by mail on receipt of the published price.

J. B. LIPPINCOTT & CO.,
PUBLISHERS, Philadelphia.
July 1, 1864-5t.

BANNVART'S TROCHES,

For the cure of Hoarseness, Throat Diseases, &c., are especially recommended to Ministers, Singers and persons whose vocation calls them to speak in public.

Read the following

TESTIMONIALS,

From some of our Eminent Clergymen.

HARRISBURG, Feb. 8th, 1864.

C. A. BANNVART—*Dear Sir:*—I have used Brown's Bronchial Troches, Wistar's Lozenges and other preparations for hoarseness and Throat Troubles, and in comparison with them all, can cheerfully commend your own as a most admirable specific for public speakers and singers, in cases of Hoarseness, coughs and colds. I have found them serving in time of need most effectually.

To C. A. BANNVART—*Dear Sir:*—In the habit of speaking very frequently, and in places where the vocal organs are very much taxed, I have found the need of some gentle expectorant, and that want has been supplied in your excellent Troches. I consider them very far superior to any Lozenges that I have ever used, in removing speedily that huskiness of the voice arising from its too frequent use, and impairing the effectiveness of the delivery of public addresses. Yours, &c.,

JNO. WALKER JACKSON,
Pastor of the Locust Street Methodist Church.

To C. A. BANNVART—*Dear Sir:*—Having used your Troches, I am free to say they are the best I have ever tried, and take great pleasure in recommending them to all persons afflicted with soar throat or huskiness of voice arising from public speaking or singing.

Yours, &c.,
G. G. RAKESTRAW,
Pastor of Ridge Avenue Methodist Church.

☞I agree with Mr. Robinson as to the value of Bannvart's Troches. W. C. CATTELL,
Late Pastor of the O. S. Presbyterian Church.

MANUFACTURED ONLY BY

C. A. BANNVART & CO.,
HARRISBURG, PA.,

To whom all orders should be addressed.

Sold by Druggists everywhere.

April 29th, 1864.

PUBLIC SALE

OF

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

BY Virtue of an Order of the Orphan's Court, of Bedford County, the undersigned Administrators of the Estate of Jacob Detwiler, late of Middle Woodberry Twp, Bedford County, dec'd., will be sold at Public Out-cry, on the premises,

On SATURDAY, the 20th of AUGUST, 1864,

All the following described Real Estate viz: all that certain Farm, or Tract of Land, in said Township, late the Mansion Property of deceased, adjoining lands of Daniel Replogle, John Potter's heirs and others, CONTAINING EIGHTY-FIVE ACRES, more or less—about 65 or 70 acres cleared and under Fence—balance well Timbered, with a Good Two and a half Story DWELLING HOUSE with Basement Story. A large BANK BARN, and other out-buildings thereon erected. Also, there is a good APPLE ORCHARD, and plenty of fresh running Water upon the premises.

☞Sale to commence at One o'clock, P. M. of said day. Terms made known on day of sale by

DAVID O. HOOVER,
MOSES H DETWILER.
New Enterprise, July 1, 1864-tf.

The Conspiracy for the Formation of a Northwestern Confederacy.

ST. LOUIS, July 28.—The *Democrat* publishes a long account of the conspiracy for the erection of the Northwestern Confederacy referred to a few days since. The organization engaged in this conspiracy is known as the Order of American Knights, and its objects are to embarrass the Government in the conduct of the war, and overthrow the Government if necessary for the supremacy of the order. Its professions and purposes are different in different States. It proclaims a war policy in New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey and other Eastern States, while in the West it is for peace. The order is a Southern organization being erected on the ruins of the Knights of the Golden Circle, and General Stirling Price is supreme commander. Valandigham while in Richmond was made supreme commander of the Northern section of the order; and a conspiracy was entered into between him and the Rebel authorities to divide the East and West, and then aid the Southern rebellion. Vallandigham's time in Canada was principally spent in furthering this scheme. He had a conference with some of the leading spirits in the North soon after his arrival in Canada, and arranged for the establishment of the order throughout the loyal States.

The names of all who visited him at the Clifton House are known to the Government, among them Wm. B. Reed, of Philadelphia; Pendleton and Pugh, of Ohio, Kribben, of St. Louis; Storey and Merrick, of Chicago, are published. The results of this conference are also known to the Government.

About the first of January Vallandigham issued an address to the loyal States, in which he calls upon the members to renew their vows. He says the time is fast approaching which will test their sincerity.—That the prosecution of the war is a violation of the rights of the States, and that President Lincoln is a usurper. A meeting of the grand commanders of the different States was held in New York on the 22d of February, for the purpose of organizing an outbreak on the 10th of March, the day fixed for the draft, but no definite plan was resolved on. The names of these conspirators are also known. The same commanders had a conversation with the supreme commander at Windsor, Canada, early in April, for a general consultation. Among those in attendance were McMaster, New York; Chas. L. Hunt, St. Louis; Lafayette Devilin, Indiana. The programme adopted at these meetings was that Vallandigham should represent his district in Ohio in the Democratic National Convention, and there proclaim the doctrine of their order, viz:—to pronounce the existing administration of the Government a power usurped, which the people had a right to expel by force if necessary; in fact, inaugurate rebellion in the North, in which he was to be supported by the order of each grand commander, and was to have an armed body guard at the Convention for the defence of Vallandigham. This, it was thought, would precipitate the people of the free States into armed conflict, and would be the signal for the members of the order to unite against lawful authorities, kill or capture the civil and military authorities, seize arsenals, arms, and public property of all kinds, and proclaim the Government overthrown.

There is most convincing evidence of the truthfulness of this statement. The reason of Valandignam's sudden return to Ohio was the fear of being defeated as a delegate to Chicago, and it was by his presence his election was secured. The numerical strength of this order is said to be considerable over half a million. One hundred and fifty thousand are organized. The order in New York is called "McClellan Minut Men." The grand commander in missouri is Chas. L. Hunt, nephew of J. H. Lucas, and many years Belgian Consul; deputy grand commander, Chas. E. Dunn, city officer of St. Louis. A long list of the names of members of the order in different States, together with full information concerning the whole scheme, is in the hands of the authorities at Washington, and will probably be given to the public in a short time.

The Bird of Battle.

The New Albany (Indianna) *Ledger* tells this story:

"We printed a few days ago, from an Atlanta paper, an account of a mocking bird, which, at the battle of Resach, perched itself on the top of a tree, and during the fight imitated the whistling of the bullets and other noises incident to a battle.

Another and a more touching incident of a similar character was yesterday related to us by Capt. George Babbitt, of General Gresham's staff, and one of which he was himself a witness. During the fierce canonading at Nickajack, a small bird came and perched upon the shoulder of an artilleryman—the man designated, we believe, as 'No 1,' whose duty it is to ram down the charge after the ammunition is put in the gun. The piece was a Napoleon, which makes a very loud report. The bird, as we have stated, perched itself upon this man's shoulder and could not be driven from its position by the violent motion of the gunner. When the piece was discharged, the poor little thing would run its beak and head up under the man's hair at the back of the neck, and when the report died away would resume its place upon his shoulder. Capt. Babbitt took the bird in his hand, but when he released his grasp it immediately resumed its place on the shoulder of the smoke-begrimed gunner. The scene was witnessed by a large number of officers and men. It may be a subject of curious inquiry, what instinct led this bird to thus place itself. Possibly frightened at the violent commotion caused by the battle, and not knowing how to escape or where to go some instinct led it to throw itself upon the gunn as a protector. But, whatever the cause, the incident was a most beautiful and pleasing one to all who witnessed it."

PROCLAMATION
FOR A
SPECIAL ELECTION,
TO BE HELD ON
TUESDAY, AUGUST 2, 1864.

IN THE NAME AND BY THE AUTHORITY OF THE

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA,

ANDREW G. CURTIN.
Governor of the said Commonwealth.

To JOHN ALDSTADT, ESQ., *Sheriff of the County of Bedford—Sends Greeting:*

WHEREAS A joint resolution proposing certain amendments to the Constitution of this Commonwealth, which are as follows, viz:

And Whereas, It is provided in the tenth article of said Constitution, that any amendment so agreed upon, shall be submitted to the people in such manner, and at such time, at least three months after being so agreed to by the two houses, as the Legislature shall prescribe: such submission to be in such manner and form, that the people may vote for or against each amendment separate and distinctly:

And Whereas, By an act of the General Assembly of this Commonwealth, passed the twenty-third day of April, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, it is provided, "that for the purpose of ascertaining the sense of the people of this Commonwealth in regard to the adoption or rejection of said amendments, or either of them, the Governor of this Commonwealth shall issue a writ of election, directed to each and every Sheriff of this Commonwealth, commanding them to give notice in the usual manner, in not less than two newspapers in each city and county; *Provided*, That so many are published therein, and by at least two printed handbills in each election district, of every city and county wherein no newspaper is published, that an election will be held in each of the townships, boroughs, wards, precincts and districts therein, on the

FIRST TUESDAY OF AUGUST,

In the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, for the purpose of deciding upon the approval and ratification, or rejection, of the said amendments, which said election shall be opened, held and closed upon the day last aforesaid, at the places and within the hours, at and within which, the general election of this Commonwealth are directed to be opened, held and closed.

Now, therefore, In obedience to the requirements of the tenth article of the Constitution, *and in accordance with the true intent and meaning* of the General Assembly of this Commonwealth, I, ANDREW G. CURTIN, Governor of the said Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, do issue this writ, commanding and requiring you, the said JOHN ALDSTADT, Sheriff of the said county, to give notice in the usual manner and as by law required, that an election will be held according to the terms of the Constitution, and provisions of the act of the General Assembly, aforesaid, in each of the townships, boroughs, wards, precints and districts therein, on the FIRST TUESDAY of AUGUST, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, for the purpose of deciding upon the approval and ratification, or rejection, of the said amendments.

Given under my hand and the great seal of the State, at Harrisburg, this Twenty-first day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, and of the Commonwealth the eighty-eighth.

By the Governor:

ELI SLIFER,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

WHEREAS, A joint resolution, proposing certain amendments to the Constitution of this Commonwealth, has been agreed to by a majority of the members elected to each house of the Legislature, at two successive sessions of the same, the first session commencing on the first Tuesday of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, and the second session commencing on the first Tuesday in January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four:

And whereas, It is provided in the tenth article of the Constitution, that any amendment, so agreed upon, shall be submitted to the people in such manner, and such times, at least three months after being so agreed to by the two houses, as the Legislature shall prescribe, such submission to be in such manner and form that the people may vote for or against each amendment seperately and distinctly; therefore,

SECTION 1, *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same*, That for the purpose of ascertaining the sense of the people of this Commonwealth, in regard to the adoption or rejection of said amendments, or either of them, the Govenor of this Commonwealth shall issue a writ of election, directed to each and every sheriff of this Commonwealth, commanding them to give notice, in the usual manner, in not less than two newspapers in each city and county: *Provided*, That so many are published therein, and by at least two printed handbills in each election district of every city and county wherein no newspaper is published, than an election will be held in each of the townships, boroughs, precincts and districts therein, on the first Tuesday of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, for the purpose of deciding upon the approval and ratification, or injection of said amendments: which said election shall be opened, held and closed upon the day last aforesaid, at the places and within the hours at and within which the general elections of this Commonwealth are directed to be opened, held and closed; and it shall be the duty of the judges, inspectors and clerks of each of said townships, boroughs, wards, precincts and districts to receive at the said election, tickets, not exceeding the number of proposed amendments, either written or printed, or partly written and partly printed from each of the qualified voters of the State, who may offer the same and to deposit them in a box or boxes, to be for that purpose provided by the proper officers: which ticket shall be: respectively, labelled on the out side, "First Amendment," "Second Amendment," and "Third Amendment;" and those who are favorable to said amendments, or any of them, may express their approval thereof by voting, each, as many seperate written or printed or party written or partly printed ballots or tickets, as there are amendments approved by them, containing, on the inside thereof, the words "For the Amendment;" and those who are opposed to such amendments, or any of them, may express their opposition by voting, each, as many seperate, written or printed or partly written and partly printed ballots or tickets, as there are amendments not approved by them, containing on the inside thereof, the words, "Against the Amendment:" the electors voting for or against the amendment shall be considered as voting for or against the purposed fourth section to article three of the Constitution, extending the right of suffrage to soldiers: electors voting for or against the second amendment shall be considered as voting for or against the proposed eighth section to article eleven of the Constitution, and electors voting for or against the third amendment shall be considered as voting for or against the proposed ninth section to article eleven of the constitution.

SEC. 2. That the election on the said proposed amendments shall, in all respect, be conducted as the general elections of this Commonwealth are now conducted; and it shall be the duty of the return judges of the respective counties and districts thereof, first having carefully ascertained the number of votes given for or against each of said amendments, in the manner aforesaid, to make out duplicate returns thereof, expressed in words at length and not in figure only: one of which returns, so made, shall be lodged in the prothonotary's office of the court of common pleas of the proper county, and the other sealed and directed to the Secretary of the Commonwealth, and by one of said judges deposited, forthwith, in the most convenient post office, upon which postage shall be prepaid at the expense of the proper county.

SEC. 3. That it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Commonwealth, on the twenty-third day of August next before four o'clock, post meridian, to deliver to the Speaker of the Senate or the Speaker of the House of Representatives, the returns of the said election, from the several counties of the Commonwealth; and the same shall on the same day and hour be opened and published in the presence of the members of the Senate and House of Representatives; and the number of votes given for and against said amendments, respectively, shall be carefully summed up and assertained, and duplicate certificates of the result, shall be signed by the Speaker of the two houses. One of said certificates shall be delivered to the Secretary of the Commonwealth, who shall cause the same to be recorded and filed in his office, and the other of said certificate shall be delivered to the Govenor, who shall forthwith issue his proclamation, declaring whether the said amendments, or either of them, have been approved and ratified by a majority of the qualified voters of the State voting thereon: *Provided*, That if, for any cause a quorum of either house or the Legislature shall not be present at the day and hour above mentioned, then the said votes shall be opened in the presence of such members of said houses as shall be present; and in case of the absence of the Speaker of either of said houses, the said certificate shall be signed by the Speaker present; or, in case of the absence of both Speakers, by the Chief Clerks of both houses, or either of them in the absense of one of the said clerks.

SEC. 4. That the several duties required to be performed by the sheriffs, commissioners, constables, judges, inspectors, and all other officers whatever, in and about the general elections of this Commonwealth shall be performed by such officers in and about the election herein provided for; and all persons, whether officers or others, shall be liable to the same punishment for the neglecof t any duty or the commission of any offence at, in or about the said election as they would for the neglect of like duty or the commission of like offence at, in or about the general elections of this Commonwealth.

HENRY C. JOHNSON,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
JOHN P. PENNEY,
Speaker of the Senate.

APPROVED—The twenty-third day of April Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four.

A. G. CURTIN.

In pursuance of the above proclamation of the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, I, JOHN ALDSTADT, High Sheriff of the County of Bedford, Pennsylvania, do hereby make known and give notice to the electors of the county aforesaid, that an election will be held in the said county of Bedford, ON TUESDAY, THE SECOND DAY OF AUGUST, 1864, for the purpose of voting on "a joint resolution proposing certain amendments to the Constitution of the Commonwealth, which are as follows:

There shall be an additional section to the third article of the Constitution, to be designated as section four, as follows:

"SEC. 4. Whenever any of the qualified electors of this Commonwealth shall be in any actual military service, under a requisition from the President of the United States, or by the authority of this Commonwealth, such electors may exercise the right of suffrage in all elections by the citizens, under such regulations as are, or shall be prescribed by law, as fully as if they were present at their usual place of election."

SEC. 2. There shall be two additional sections to the eleventh article of the Constitution, to be designated as sections eight and nine as follows:

"SEC. 8. No bill shall be passed by the Legislature containing more than one subject, which shall be clearly expressed in the title, except appropriation bills.

"SEC. 9. No bill shall be passed by the Legislature granting any powers, or privileges, in any case, where the authority to grant such powers, or privileges, has been, or may hereafter be conferred upon the courts of this Commonwealth.

The electors of the Borough of Bedford and Township of Bedford, to meet at the Court House in said Borough.

The electors of Broad Top Township, to meet at the School House in the town of Hopewell.

The electors of the Borough of Bloody Run, to meet at the School house in said Borough.

The electors of Colerain township to meet at the house of D. Stuckey, in Rainsburg, in said township.

The electors of Cumberland Valley township to meet at the new School house erected on the land owned by John Whip's heirs in said township.

The electors of Harrison township to meet at School house No. 5, near the dwelling house of Henry Keyser in said township.

The electors of Juniata township to meet at Keyser's School house, in said township.

The electors of Hopewell township to meet at the School house near the house of John Dasher, in said township.

The electors of Londondorry township to meet at the house now occupied by Wm. H. Hill as a shop in Bridgeport, in said township.

The electors of Liberty township to meet at the School house in Stonerstown in said township.

The electors of Schellsburg Borough to meet at the brick School house in said Borough.

The electors of Monroe township to meet at the house lately occupied by James Carnell in Clearville, in said township.

The electors of Napier township to meet at the brick school house, in the Borough of Schellsburg.

The electors of East Providence township to meet at the house lately occupied by John Nycum, Jr, in said township.

The electors of Snake Spring township to meet at the school house near the Methodist church on the land of John G. Hartley.

The electors of West Providence township to meet at school house No. 4, near David Sparks, in said township.

The electors of St Clair township to meet at the store near the dwelling house of Gideon D. Trout in said township.

The electors of Union township to meet at the school house near Mowry's Mill, in said township.

The electors of Southampton township to meet at the house of Wm. Adams in said township.

The electors of South Woodberry township to meet at the house of Samuel Oster near Noble's Mill in said township.

The electors of Middle Woodbury township to meet at the house of Henry Fluke in the Village of Woodberry.

MEETING OF RETURN JUDGES.

Pursuant to the provisions contained in the 2nd section of the act aforesaid, the Judges of the aforesaid districts shall respectfully take charge of the certificate or return of the election of their respective districts, and produce them at a meeting of one Judge from each district, at the BOROUGH OF BEDFORD, on the third day after the day of the election, being FRIDAY, THE FIFTH DAY OF AUGUST, then and there to do and perform the duties required by law of said Judges.

Also, that where a Judge by sickness or unavoidable accident, is unable to attend such meeting of Judges, then the certificate or return aforesaid shall be taken charge of by one of the Inspectors or Clerks of the election of said district, who shall do and perform the duties required of said Judges unable to attend.

Given under my hand, in my Office, the eighth day of July, A. D. 1864.

JOHN ALDSTADT,
Sheriff of Bedford County.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE
Bedford, Pa., July 8, 1864. } [jy1,64-te.

GOOD NEWS FOR THE FARMERS.

THE following kinds of

Threshing Machines,

CONSTANTLY ON HAND AT THE

MACHINE SHOP OF
Peter H. Shires, Bedford, Pa.

The Celebrated RAILWAY, or TREAD-POWER Threshing Machines with all the latest and best improvements.

ONE AND TWO-HORSE POWERS.

The Two-horse Machine with two horses and four hands will thresh from 100 to 125 bushels of wheat or rye, and twice as much oats per day.

ONE-HORSE MACHINES

with three hands, will thresh from 50 to 75 bush. per day.

Two and four-horse TUMBLING SHAFT Machines, also, four-horse STRAP MACHINES, STRAW SHAKERS of the most approved kind attached to all Machines.

ALL MACHINES WARRANTED.
REPAIRING

Of all kinds of Machines done on the shortest notice.

HORSES, PIG METAL, GRAIN and LUMBER taken in payment.

Farmers' wanting Machines, will do well to give me a call.

PETER H. SHIRES,
Proprietor and Manufac'r.

ALSO, FOR SALE, THE.

BRYANT STRATTON & CO'S
CHAIN OF INTERNATIONAL
COMMERCIAL COLLEGES.

Established in the following cities:

PHILADELPHIA,

S. E. Corner of Seventh and Chesnut Streets, New York, Brooklin, Albany, Troy, Providence, Portland, Hartford, Burlington, Newark, Rochester, Buffalo, Toronto, Cleaveland, Detroit, Chicago, Milwukee and St. Louis. Thorough theoretical and practical instruction in all branches pertaining to a finished Business Education.

The Philadelphia College stands first in the State, both in point of reputatior and local advantages. The point aimed at is: to place Commercial Education where it belongs—in the front rank of useful instruction. To this end a most thorough course of busines training is adopted and carefully enforced, under the personal supervision of competent Professors in the various departments. The most perfect system of practical training ever devised has been put in operation, and is successfully carried out, affording to students advantages such as have hitherto been considered possible only in connection with the counting house. After becoming proficient in the science of Accounts, Penmanship, Commercial Calculations and Commercial Law, the student is advanced to the Practical Department, where he becomes an actual Book-keeper and Merchant; passes through the different Houses; acts in turn as Teller, Cashier, &c.; learns the duties and responsibilities of each office, and becomes thoroughly informed not only in the forms which are in universal use, but in managing the affairs of business with system and dispatch.

Scholarships issued at one point, are good for an unlimited period in the eighteen Colleges comprising the "chain."

Diplomas are awarded to those who fulfill the prescribed course of study, and pass the requisite examination.

For further information send for a circular.

Address. BRYANT, STRATTON & CO., *Philadelphia.*

Jan. 29, 1864—9 mo.

Iron City College.

Hon. Wilson M'Candless, Judge U. S. Circuit Court, President.

PITTSBURG, PA., Corner. Penn and St. Clair streets.

THE LARGEST CHEAPEST AND BEST

$35.00

Pays for a full Commercial Course.

No extra charges for Manufacturers, Steamboat, Railroad and Bank Book-keeping. Ministers' sons' at half price. Students enter and review at any time.

This Institution is conducted by experienced Teachers and practical Accountants, who prepare young men for active business at the least expense and shortest notice, for the most lucrative and responsible situations. Diplomas granted for merit only. Hence the universal preference for graduates of this college, by business men.

Prof. A. Cowley, the best Penman of the Union, who holds the largest number of 1st Premiums, and over all competitors, teachers Rapid Business Writing.

Circulars containing full information sent free on application to the Principals.

JENKINS & SMITH,
Pittsburg, Pa.

july 3, 1863—zz.

A. B. CRAMER & CO.,

RESPECTFULLY inform their friends and customers, they have now open and ready for sale,

A LARGE AND GENERAL

ASSORTMENT OF

SPRING & SUMMER GOODS,

Which they will sell

CHEAP FOR CASH,

OR APPROVED CREDIT,

of Six Months; interest added in **All Cases,** after an account is due and not closed by Note.

Buying For Cash!

THESE ARE THE BEST TERMS WE CAN OFFER.

Bedford, May 13, 1864.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief!!

PHALON'S NIGHT BLOOMING CEREUS—A delicate and fragrant perfume distilled from the rare and beautiful flower from which it takes its name.

For sale at the Bargain Store of

G. R. & W. OSTER.

NEW STORE. NEW GOODS!

MRS, SAMUEL H. TATE,

HAS opened out, at her residence, on Julia Ann Street, opposite the Mengel House, a full assortment of

MILLINERY AND FANCY GOODS,

from the well-known firm of Wood & Cary, Chestnut St., Philadelphia, which will be renewed by Express, weekly. Her friends and the Public generally, are respectfully invited to give her a call and form their judgments.

Bedford, May 13, 1864-tf.

ICE CREAM
And the Philosophy of its Manufacture.

A small treatise, with valuable recipes on this subject, will be sent FREE, by mail, to persons who will send their address to

E. KETCHAM & CO.,
289 PEARL ST., NEW YORK.

April 29, 1864.

Osborn's Prepared Java Coffee.

MAKES the most delicious and economical beverage in use. Nervous persons and dyspeptics can use this excellent coffee without the injurious effects experienced by using other coffee. In store and for sale by

G. R. & W. OSTER.

March 18, 1864—tf.

BUCKEYE MOWER AND REAPER!

The most perfect Machine in the world. Single Mowers or Combined Machines Warranted to give satisfaction or no sale. Farmers' in want of the BEST MACHINE of the kind now made, would do well to call and make arrangements to give their orders for Machines in time for mowing. PETER H. SHIRES.

Bedford, Ma20,'64y.-1y *Agent.*

GEO. BLYMYER & SON
Dealers in
HARDWARE,
HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS,
STOVES
AND TINWARE,

Shelf HARDWARE of every description, CHAMBERSBURG AND MANN'S AXES.

BUTCHER'S, GREAVE'S, SPENCER'S, and other files. ENGLISH AND AMERICAN CUTLERY. IRON NAILS, GLASS, &c. TUBS, BUCKETS, WASHING BOARDS, CHURNS, MATS, RUGS BASKETS, BROOMS, BRUSHES, ROPES, &c,

PUTNAM'S PATENT CLOTHES WRINGER,

So highly spoken of, at Manufactures prices. We call the attention of customers to our STOVE DEPARTMENT. We warrant them if they call and see our WELLINGTON, WAVERLY, and PRINCE ROYAL COOKING STOVES, they will have no other.

Persons commencing "HOUSEKEEPING," furnished with anothing in that line at, reduced prices, for CASH. Our assortment of goods is not surpassed outside the cities.

Persons building, furnished with goods at as LOW PRICES as they can be had anywhere.

COAL OIL, COIL OIL LAMPS, POCKET BOOKS,

PIPES, &.

Call and see us before purchasing.

G. BLYMYER & SON.

apr. 8, 1864—3 mo.

FOR SALE
OR
TRADE.

A farm in Bedford township, owned by Jno. H. Rush about four miles from Bedford, containing 180 acres, about 80 acres cleared, with log house log barn and other outbuildings thereon erected; also an apple orchard thereon.

ALSO,

A tract of land in Harmon's Bottom, Juniata township with log house, barn &c.; thereon erected, containing 70 acres and allowance. Best part cleared and under fense, and in a good state of cultivation Near to a school house, Mill &c., Adjoining Scott Low, Hughes, and others, and lately purchased from Wm. Hurley.

ALSO,

60 acres of land, 10 cleared and under fense, with log house thereon erected, adjoining Geo. Troutman, Geo. May and others, in Juniata township, and partly in Londonderry, lately owned by Andrew Wolford.

ALSO,

166 acres near Stonerstown—within ½ mile of Broadtop Railroad—about 100 acres cleared, with a two story dwelling house—new bank barn—stable &c., thereon erected: also two apple orchards, thereon, of choice fruit. The soil is rich and capable of producing every variety of crops in this climate.

ALSO,

160 acres best quality of prarie—near the Missouri river, close to the county seat of Harrison Co. Iowa.

ALSO,

Two one hundred and sixty acre tracts, adjoiniug Elkhorne City, in the richest valley of the west—the Platte Valley—about 20 miles west of Omaha Oity, and close to the great national government road leading west in Nebraska Territory.

ALSO,

A tract of land in Union township, containing 225 acres, 72 acres cleared, with farm house, tenant house, double log barn, also an apple orchard thereon, also a good new saw mill thereon, known as the "Snyder or Koontz property."

ALSO,

160 acres, two miles above Omaha City, on the great bend of the Missouri. This tract is well timbered and very desirable. All of these lands were located after a personal inspection and careful examination on the ground and can be well relied upon for future wealth. Maps showing the precise location are in my possession.

ALSO,

Three desirable lots in Omaha City, Nebraska Territory.

ALSO,

A lot of ground in the City of Dacotah, Nebraska Territory.

ALSO,

A Tract of LAND, containing Fifteen Acres, about seven acres cleared, with a Story and a half Log House and Log Stable thereon erected, adjoining lands of Joseph Brinkey, John A. Omgrund and others, in Juniata Twp. The cleared land is in good order, and the balance well Timbered, and all capable of easy improvement and cultivation.

The above real estate will be sold at such prices as to insure safe and profitable investments.

Notes or obligations of any kind that are good will be taken in exchange—particularly good bank notes.

O. E. SHANNON.

apr. 8, 1864.

NEW GOODS
IN
HOPEWELL!

LOWERY & EICHELBERGER have associated with them John B. Castner, Esq., of Hopewell, in a general mercantile and forwarding business at their old stand in Hopewell, the business of the firm to be transacted in the name of LOWERY, EICHELBERGER & CO.

They are now receiving and opening a large and complete stock of Foreign Dry Goods comprising a greater variety than is usually kept in a country store. Among the articles they keep may be enumerated the following:

DRY GOODS, Colored Delaines, Alpacas, Merrimac and Spragues prints, Bombazines, Sheeting, Shirting, Irish Linen, &c.

LADIES DRESS GOODS in great variety, Veils, Gloves, Collars, Handkerchiefs, Hose, Cuffs, &c.

CLOTHS—A variety of spring and summer cloths, Broadcloths, Cassimers of different styles, Satinets, &c.

CLOTHING—Mens and boys spring and summer styles of Coats, Pants and Vests,

BOOTS, Shoes; Hats and Caps.

GROCERIES—Sugars, Molasses, Coffee, Teas, Spices, &c.

HARDWARE, &c.—Pocket knives, table spoons and table knives and forkes, razors, scythes, axes, nails, glass, plough points, &c., &c., &c.

FISH—Mackeral, Herring, Cod fish.

All of which were bought at nett cash prices, and which we will sell on the same terms at a small advance.

All kinds of grain and country produce bought or exchanged for goods, for which the highest market prices will be paid.

LOWERY, EICHELBERGER & CO,
Hopewell, April 29, 1864.

J. ALSIP & SON,
AUCTIONEER & COMMISSION MERCHANT
Bedford, Pa.

RESPECTFULLY solicit consignment of Boots and Shoes, Dry Goods, Groceries, Clothing and all kinds of merchandise for auction and private sale.

REFERENCES.

Philadelphia.	Bedford.
PHILIP FORD & CO.	Hon. JOB. MANN,
BOYD & HOUGH,	Hon. W. DAUGHERTY,
A. YOUNG & BROS.	B. F. MEYERS.

Bedford, jan. 1, 1863—tf.

MILINERY GOODS!

MRS. S. D. GIBSON has just returned from Philadelphia with a new stock of

SPRING AND SUMER MILINERY GOODS,

BONNETS, HATS, TRIMMINGS, &c., of the latest styles, cheap for cash.

PATTERNS for Ladies and Childrens DRESSES—Stamping Patterns, Braiding and Embroidery.

Ladies and Childerns Dresses made to order on the most reasonable terms.

All business in her line will be promptly attended to.

apr. 22, 1864—tf.

NEW GOODS
AT
THE BARGAIN STORE OF
G. R. & W. OSTER.

WE are now receiving a choice selection of Fancy & Staple Dry Goods, embracing all the new styles and shades of Prints from 16 cents up; Delains, Schallies, Alpacas, Bombazines, Mohair, Mozambiques, Black Silks, Victoria and Pacific Lawns, Cambric and Jackonet Muslins, Embroidered Collars and Sleeves in sets, Balmoral and Hooped Skirts, of the best make and latest styles.

SHAWLS AND HEAD NETS—New fabrics and designs for spring and summer. Embossed Wool Table Covers, Ginghams, Checks, Table Diaper, Tickings, Shirting Stripes, Cottonades, Sheeting and Shirting Muslins of all the standard marks, from 18 cents up. White Ballardvale, Red, Grey and Striped Shirting Flannels.

CLOTHS, Cassimers, Satinetts and Jeans. Carpet and Floor Oil Cloths. Ready made Coats and Vests for men and boys, cut and made in the best and most fashionable manner. *Very Cheap.*

HOSERY, Gloves, Scarfs, Neck Ties, Shirt Collars and Fronts. Cotton Yarn and Carpet Chain. Hats of every quality, style and color, from 12½ cents up.

BOOTS AND SHOES!—The largest and best assortment of Ladies, Misses and Childrens fine Calf, Goat, French Leather, English Kid, Morocco and English Lasting, Balmorals, Gaiters, Boots, Shoes and Buskins, in town, with and without heels—made to order. Call and see them; they speak for themselves.

GROCERIES.—Choice Coffee, extra fine Young Hyson, Imperial and Oolong Teas. Prepared and Essence of Coffee. A choice assortment of Sugar and Syrup, Rice, Chocolate, Spices, &c., &c.

CHEWING TOBACCO and Cigars of the choicest brands. Quechsware, a full assortment.

HERRING and Mackerel by the barrel, half barrel or dozen; together with a great variety of other goods to which we call the attention of every body.

TERMS CASH, unless otherwise specified. All kinds of produce taken in exchange for goods.

Bedford, May 6, 1864.

GREAT BARGAINS
AT THE
EMPORIUM OF FASHION.

SHUCK BROTHERS

ARE JUST RECEIVING A SPLENDID STOCK OF

FANCY DRY GOODS,

CONSISTING IN PART OF FANCY DRESS SILKS, CHALLIES, POPLINS, MOHAIR DELAINS, BAREGES, FRENCH LAWNS, FANCY PRINTS, &C.

SILKS AND CLOTH MANTILLAS,

SHAWLS IN GREAT VARIETY,

MOURNING ANDLACE GOODS,

A HAND-SOME LOT OF

LACE MANTILLAS AND SHAWLS,

BONNETS AND BONNET RIBBON,

Flowers, Children's Hats and Flats,
Ladies and Children's Gaiters, Slippers,
And Fine Boots. Notions in great variety,
Stockings, Gloves, Handkerchiefs,
Collars, Dress Trimmings,
Perfumery, &c, &c, &c.

The stock consists of every artiele usually kept in a First Class Fancy Store selected by an experienced city lady. Thankful for past favors we ask a continuance of your patronage.

SHUCK BROTHERS.

The old firm of S. & W. Shuck also ask a call to see heir new stock and a continuance of public patronage.

Bedford, April, 1864.

THE LOST FOUND.
EVERY THING IS NOW
LOST IN HIGH PRICES.

BUT if you wish to find them again, at OLD PRICES, call at

Mrs E. V. Mowry's,

who has just returned from Philadelphia, with the

LARGEST AND BEST SELECTION OF
MILLINERY GOODS

ever brought to Bedford, which she will sell at old prices or cheaper. Her stock consists of a general assortment of FASHIONABLE SILK, STRAW, CACTUS,

LEGHORN AND CRAPE BONNETS,

INFANTS CAPS & HOODS, SHAKERS,

A LARGE ASSORTMEFT OF LADIES'

MISSES AND CHILDRENS HATS OF THE VERY BEST STYLES OF ALL COLORS.

A Beautiful assortment of Plaids, Ribbons, the latest styles Flounces, Ruches, Ladies dress caps, Corsets, Balmoral Skirts, Hoop Skirts, Head Nets, Dress Trimmings, Zephyrs Shetland Wool, &c.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF GRENADINE VEILS OF ALL COLORS; ALSO LADIES LINEN COLLARS AND POCKET-HANDKER-CHIEFS, &C &C.

Do not purchase elsewhere until you call and examine the above stock of goods, as you will certainly find it to your own interest.

apr. '8 1864—d.

NEW FIRM!
The Rebellion Played Out!
PEACE ABOUT TO BE DECLARED!

E. M. FISHER, LITTLE JOHN C. AND WILLIAM F.

HAVE removed their new FANCY AND DRY GOOD STORE, to two doors south of the Post Office, into the room formerly occupied by Wm. Shafer, Esq., where they keep constantly on hand a very large assortment of

MUSLINS, CALICOES, GINGHAMS, &C.,

and pay especial attention to the sale of Needlework, Ladies' Collars, Cuffs, and Undersleeves, Linen and Silk Pocket-handker-chiefs, Ladies' Hose, Mitts and Gloves, Gentlemen's Hose, White Goods. Spool Thread, Ladies' Head Dresses, and Veils, Fancy Soaps, Hoop Skirts,

JEWELRY, SHIRT FRONTS, &C.

all of which will be sold very low for cash.

The public are respectfully invited to call and see our stock before buyiug elsewhere.

Bedford, apr. 15, 1864—tf.

S. & W. SHUCK,

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

STAPLE DRY GOODS, GROCERIES,

QUEENSWARE, A GREAT VARIETY OF SHOES for Ladies. Children, Men and Boys Shoes and Boots.—HATS AND CAPS. All descriptions of LEATHER.

500 CORDS OF TAN BARK WANTED.

apr. 8, 1864—tf.

O Yes! O Yes!

The undersigned having taken out Auctioneer and Sale License, is now ready to CRY SALES on the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable terms. It will be recollected that no one is legally entitled to act as a cryer of Sales, unless he procures a license.

Address, LEVI AGNEW,
apr. 8, 1864—tf. *Bedford, Pa.*

Gruggenheim's Ground Rio Coffee.

A FRESH invoice of this excellent coffee just received and for sale at the New Bargain Store of

G. R. & W. OSTER.

march 18, 1864—tf

HOSTETTER'S
CELEBRATED
STOMACH BITTERS.

A pure and powerful Tonic, corrective and alternative of wonderful efficacy in disease of the

STOMACHH LIVER AND BOWELS.

Cures Dyspepsia, Liver complaint, Headache, General debility, Nervousness, Depression of Spirits, Constipation Colic, Intermittent Fevers, Cramps and Spasms, and all Complaints of either Sex, arising from Bodily Weakness whether inherent in the system or produced by special causes.

Nothing that is not wholesome, genial and restorative in its nature enters into the composition of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters This popular preparation contains no mineral of any kind, no deadly botanical element; no fiery excitant; but it is a combination of the extracts of rare balsamic herbs and plants with the purest and mildest of all diffusive stimulants

It is well to be forearmed against disease, and so far as human system can be protected by human means against maladies engendered by an unwholesome atmosphere, impure water and other external causes, Hostetter's Bitters may be relied on as a safeguard.

In districts infested with *Fever and Ague*, it has been found infallible as a preventive and irresistable as a remedy, and thousands who resort to it under apprehension of an attack, escape the scourges and thousands who neglect to avail themselves of its protective qualities in advance, are cured by a very brief course of this marvelous medicine Fever and Ague patients, after being plied with quinine for months in vain, until fairly saturated with that dangerous alkaloid, and not unfrequently restored to health within a few days by the use of Hostetter's Bitters.

The weak stomach is rapidly invigorated and the appetite restored by this agreeable Tonic, and hence it works wonders in cases of Dispepsia and in less confirmed forms indigestion. Acting as a gentle and painless aperients, as well as upon the liver, it also invariably relieves the Constipation superinduced by irregular action of the digestive and secretive organs.

Persons of feeble habit, liable to *Nervous Attacks, Lowness of Spirits, and Fits of Languor*, find prompt and permanent relief from the Bitters. The testimony on this point is most conclusive, and from both sexes.

The agony of Billious Colic is immediately assuaged by a single dose of the stimulant, and by occasionally resorting to it, the return of the complaint may be prevented.

As a general Tonic, Hostetter's Bitters produce effects which must be experienced or witnessed before they can be fully appreciated In cases of *Constitutional Weakness, Premature Decay* and Debility and Decreptitude arising from Old Age, it exercises on electric influence. In the convalescent stages of all diseases it operates as a invigorant. When the powers of nature are relaxed, it operates to re-enforce and re-establish them.

Last, but not least, it is *The Only Safe Stimulant*, being manufactured from sound and innoxious materials, and entirely free from the acid elements present more or less in in all the ordinary tonics and stomachics of the day.

No family medicine has been so universally, and it may be truly added, *deservedly* popular with the intelligent portion of the community, as Hostetter's Bitters.

Prepared by HOSTETTER & SMITH, Pittsburg.

Sold by all Druggists, Grocers and Storekeepers everywhere.

HEMBOLD'S
Genuine Preparations.
COMPOUND EXTRACT
OF BUCHU.

Compound Fluid Extract Buchu, a positive and Specific remedy for diseases of the Bladder, Kidneys, Gravel and Dropsical Swellings.

This medicine increases the power of digestion, and excites the Absorbents into healthy action, which the by Watery or Calcareous despositions, and all unnatural Enlargements are reduced, as well as Pain and Inflamation.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU.

For Weakness arising from Excesses, habits of dissipation, Early Indiscretion of Abuse, attended with the following symptoms:—

Indisposition to exertion, Loss of power, Loss of memory, Difficulty of breathing, Weak Nerves, Trembling, Horror of disease, Wakefulness, Dimness of Vision, Pain in the back, Universal lassitude of the Muscular system Hot hands, Flushing of the body, Dryness of the skin, Eruptions of the face, Pallid countenance.

There symptoms, if allowed to go on, which this medicine invariably removes; soon follows impotency, fatuity epileptic fits,